

Nine questioned on Tory conference explosion

Police thwart IRA bombings in Britain

By David Rose and Seamas Milne

An IRA bombing campaign planned to include 11 seaside resorts and London has been thwarted, Scotland Yard said last night. The claim follows the investigation of nine suspects now being questioned about the bomb which exploded in Brighton during last October's Conservative Party conference.

Five of the suspects, including two women, were detained under the Prevention of Terrorism Act in Glasgow on Saturday evening.

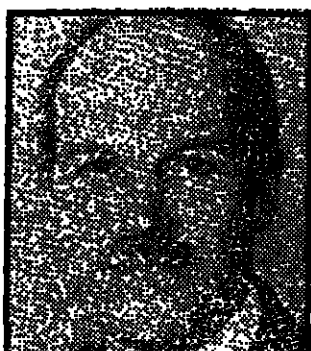
As a result of information received from the Strathclyde police, Commander Simon Crawshaw of the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist branch said last night, a bomb was found on Sunday at the Rubens Hotel near Buckingham Palace and two further suspects, one a woman, were detained in London.

Like the Brighton bomb, which cut a seven-storey swathe through the Grand Hotel where most of the Government was staying and killed five people, the Rubens bomb was rigged to a long delay timing device.

Mr Crawshaw said that the details of the 11 other targets—Blackpool, Bournemouth, Brighton, Dover, Eastbourne, Folkestone, Great Yarmouth, Harrogate, Ramsgate, Scarborough and Torquay—had emerged from papers in the possession of the police.

Police had reason to believe that it was probably the only device so far placed, he added.

From papers that have



Commander Crawshaw — 11 other targets

come into our possession it is apparent that the Provisional IRA intended to place explosives set to detonate on the mainland in mid-July.

The preparations of the IRA have been interrupted at an early stage.

On the afternoon of the 23rd June, on the basis of information from those detained, a room in the Rubens Hotel was searched and a bomb was found.

He said that he had reason to believe that the public was not in further danger. But there was still a slight possibility that one or more bombs had been placed in one of the resorts and the police would be investigating. He warned people not to search for bombs themselves, but to co-operate with the police operation.

It is thought that the present investigations follow months of intelligence gathering coordinated between Dublin, the Royal Ulster Constabulary in Belfast and police forces in Britain.

Last year this cooperation led to the naming of Evelyn

Glenholmes as a prime suspect for the Brighton bomb, and what was claimed to be the premature disclosure of her name by a Sunday newspaper. It is not known whether Glenholmes is among the seven now being held. It is also not known whether another named suspect, Roy Walsh, is among those detained.

Strathclyde police confirmed that they had originally detained six suspects in two separate swoops. One, a youth aged 19, has been released. The other five have had their extensions of detention under the act approved.

The RUC declined to comment last night but it thought that at least two of those held in Glasgow were Ulstermen who were living in Belfast until recently.

Two RUC officers have flown to Glasgow to take part in the questioning, and another is thought to be involved at Scotland Yard, where a permanent RUC presence is maintained to liaise with the anti-terrorist branch.

The liaison arrangement was instituted after the Brighton bomb, which exposed severe deficiencies in intelligence sharing and preventive security. At that time, the then commander of the anti-terrorist branch, Mr William Buckley, described the long timing fuse as "completely new", although they had been used in Northern Ireland since 1977.

The two arms caches found in the Midlands after the arrest of Thomas Quigley and Cavanagh, sentenced to 35 years at the Old Bailey in January 1984 for terrorist offences, included large numbers of these long delay fuses.

The planting of the seaside

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Crash jet flight record 'mile down'

From Paul Johnson in Cork

HOPES that the flight recorder aboard the crashed Air India Boeing 747 might be quickly recovered dimmed last night with the prospect that it was lying on the seabed, one mile down, and out of contact with surface ships.

HMS Challenger is in the area with a team of divers but Irish government officials in Cork said last night that it did not have equipment capable of locating the recorder.

Government spokesmen said they believed that the Air India aircraft had two pieces of equipment on board which might contain clues about how it suddenly crashed.

The recorder, detailing instrument settings, was proba-

bly in the tail section along with a voice recorder which ought to have taped the last conversations on the flight deck.

The officials warned, however, that even if these were brought to the surface, they might not be able to confirm the speculation that a bomb was responsible for the break-up of the Boeing and the deaths of 329 passengers and crew.

A vessel chartered by Air India, the Gardline Locator, was due to leave Great Yarmouth today carrying detection equipment. A minisub would probably be needed for recovery.

Officials at Cork Airport said last night that 131 bodies had been recovered from the sea about 80 miles south-west of Kerry.

Thirty-eight of these were

brought ashore in Cork by the Irish naval vessel, the L. E. Aisling. They were taken to Cork regional hospital for post-mortem examinations.

A gymnasium at the hospital had been turned into a temporary mortuary, with shrouded bodies lying in rows.

Security conference urged, page 7; Corrosion or bomb, 21; Canada checks links, back page.

rows with only a number for identification.

As the speculation continued that terrorists may have been responsible for the crash, there were reports from a Spanish radio station that it had picked up the captain of a Panamanian con-

tainer ship, which was in the area, speaking on his radio to his agents about seeing an explosion in the air. The report said he spoke of an aircraft slipping over twice before plunging into the sea.

This was being treated with extreme scepticism last night in Cork. Captain James Martin, Air India's director of publicity, said: "I don't think it is possible that anybody on the ground or at sea level could see something in the air at 31,000ft. There was considerable cloud cover at the time."

It appears that none of the bodies recovered has burns, although most have sustained injuries including fractures and lacerations. Most were found floating naked or semi-naked amid splinters of wreckage, but officials

refused to speculate on whether that supported the explosion theory.

These inquiries into the tragedy are hoping that the wreckage will yield information. The Aisling recovered a transponder beacon and parts of a wing.

A Panamanian-registered freighter is due in Dublin today with larger pieces of wreckage and a Polish vessel is on its way to Halifax, Nova Scotia, with more pieces.

Capt. Martin said on his arrival in Cork last night: "Our security was and is excellent. But I suppose even excellence has its limits."

Other Air India officials, including flight safety officers, arrived in Cork yesterday and were taken immedi-

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Sailors unload a grim cargo

From Paul Johnson

AS THE grey Irish naval ship, the L. E. Aisling, sailed into Cork harbour in the summer sunshine yesterday an ambulance drew up on the granite quayside in some sort of forlorn, token gesture.

It was not needed. Of more practical use were the eight army lorries drawn up in line, several dozen stretchers and the silver body bags, piled two feet high.

The Aisling, which in happier times last year gained international attention by catching the IRA gun-running ship, the Marita Anne, docked yesterday with a revealing shattered pieces of the doomed Boeing lashed to her deck. Painted grey and green, the remnants were crumpled and torn like cardboard, barely recognisable as components of a jet aeroplane.

The body bags and the stretchers went on board. One at a time and carried by Irish seamen, the 35 corpses came to land in batches of 10, were lined up at the quayside, Nurses and doctors wearing protective gloves quickly unzipped each sack and inserted a label bearing a number.

Some of the bags flapped in the wind as if virtually empty. Occasionally there was a glimpse of bloodied flesh as the stomach-churning task went on for more than an hour.

The stretchers were loaded, 10 at a time, on to army lorries. The journey to the gymnasium at the Cork Regional Hospital to await post-mortem examination and possible identification.

Lieutenant Commander James Robinson, commander of the Aisling, told how a ship had arrived at the watery graveyard three hours after the disaster Sunday.

According to sailors, there were bodies of men, women and children protruding from the sea all round the ship, along with splinters of aircraft.

Without emotion Commander Robinson described the scene: "Every body had suffered some form of injury such as fractures and laceration. I am only a layman, but I saw no signs of burns. There was no evidence that they were prepared for a crash. None of the bodies were wearing lifejackets. There were life inflators, but I indicated to me that they had no warning."

Craft of all types from all sorts of countries of origin, including England, Spain, Panama, USSR, and Poland, arrived on the scene to pick up the bodies.

Larger ships with heavy lift-

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A relative of one of the jet victims makes a tearful entry to Britain as one of a group flown to Heathrow on a scheduled Air India flight from Bombay

Terrorist loophole closed

By our Chief Political Correspondent

An agreement to close the loophole exempting terrorist cases from the extradition treaty between Britain and the United States will be signed in Washington today.

The move follows British concerns that alleged Irish paramilitary members have been using US law to escape the British courts.

The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, said yesterday that the governments had agreed a supplementary extradition treaty dealing with a political defence for "fugitives accused or convicted of certain serious offences of violence."

The treaty is expected to be approved by the Commons under the Suppression of Terrorism Act and by the US Senate. Sir Oliver Wright, the Washington ambassador, will sign on behalf of Britain.

Mr Brittan said in a Commons written answer that the governments believe that the present political offence exception to extradition, as it applies to violent offences, is not suitable to extradition arrangements between two democratic countries sharing the same high regard for the fundamental principles of justice and operating similar independent judicial systems.

He regarded the change which has been discussed for some time as "a most significant contribution to the efforts now being made by Western democracies to counter the threat posed by international terrorism."

Several recent cases have angered Mrs Thatcher's government.

Last year, Mr Patrick Joseph Doherty, a member of the Provisional IRA, who escaped from the Crumlin Road gaol in Belfast in 1981, three days before he was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of an undercover army operative, won his fight against extradition last year on the grounds that his crime was political. An appeal is pending.

Other successful defences have been mounted against extradition by Desmond Mackin, who was wanted for the alleged murder of a British soldier, and Peter McMillen who faces bombing charges.

The deal with the US Government will encourage Conservative MPs to urge tighter arrangements with the Irish Government but Whitehall regards present arrangements as satisfactory.

The Home Office said last night that the new arrangements would cover all serious extraditable offences of violence — including hijacking, taking hostages and murder,

Cabinet split over PM's spending curbs

By James Naughtie, Chief Political Correspondent

The Treasury's spending plans for next year are being challenged by a strong group of four ministers who are urging the Cabinet to reject the Prime Minister's favoured expenditure total when it meets next week.

Sunday's Cabinet discussion at Chequers on long-term public spending revealed a serious split between supporters of Mrs Thatcher, determined to implement new cuts in expenditure, and ministers strongly in favour of a relaxation in spending targets.

It is understood that Mr Peter Rees, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, told the Cabinet at Chequers that he was deeply depressed by the Treasury's position. He followed an initial slide show prepared by Treasury officials to emphasise the difficulties of controlling public expenditure in the 1990s.

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Home Secretary, and Mr George Younger, the Scottish Secretary, are all believed to have expressed their opposition to the strict spending limits proposed for next year, amounting to £130 billion on programmes. They have argued that the promise of early tax cuts should be sacrificed in

favour of a less rigid spending control.

The official report of the Chequers Cabinet said it had been generally agreed that there was an overwhelming need to curb public spending in the interests of economic growth, started by tax cuts. This is certainly the view of Mrs Thatcher, the Treasury and her close associates—but it appears that it was by no means the unanimous conclusion of the Chequers Cabinet.

After the Treasury's submission each minister was invited to give a short response and to add his thoughts on public spending. According to some of those present, Mrs Thatcher declined the opportunity to give a full-scale summation after the discussion, and instead left each minister's statement to stand.

As a result, it is clear that a substantial body of opinion in the Cabinet is determined to pursue this year's public spending discussion with a new figure and to argue that the Treasury's target is an unrealistic one.

Mrs Thatcher argues that jobs can be only created by lower taxes—which will come through lower expenditure totals—but she now faces a substantial group in the Cabinet which believes that jobs can be created only by relaxing public spending. The result is that this year's Cabinet public spending discussions are expected to be more contentious.

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Less than flaming June

By Martin Wainwright

Lightning struck the centre court at Wimbledon yesterday, injuring no one but adding to the promise of June 1985 as a satisfying source of anecdotes about the dreadfulness of British summer weather.

June rainfall in London is 0.7 of an inch away from the record for the last 25 years and the pattern is shared by much of the rest of the country. Only 24 weather stations reported sunny or bright spells over the weekend, compared with 110 which logged showers, rain, drizzle, dull periods, cloud or fog.

The dismal picture follows a truant collection of depressions which have left their usual track over Ireland and moved south. The Met Office at Bracknell said that one which should be upsetting the people of Reykjavik if things were normal was making its way along the English Channel.

"This has accounted for some remarkably good weather

west Scotland," said a spokesman, looking on the bright side. "There's also no suggestion that the weather has set in for the summer. The pattern for June is frequently different from July."

The Scottish raspberry crop, the biggest in the country, may yet make up for worries about Britain's strawberries, which have suffered from dull weather at the time when they normally ripen. But the worst forecasts about the fruit have not been realised at Kenley on Thames, where organisers hope to sell more than half a ton of the fruit at the Royal regatta next week.

"We're prepared to fall back on Spanish strawberries if necessary," said a spokesman at Brooke's Outside Catering, who run the official lunch marquee. "But we're expecting to get our usual supply from Kent. Prices and quantity seem all right at the moment."

Regatta organisers are also watching the level and flow of the Thames, which will ditch

any chance of records if the rain continues for the rest of this week. The crews row against the flow of the river, which is currently swollen by rain from its headwaters in the Cotswolds.

Wimbledon also put on a brave face, in spite of an information tape for telephone callers which ended ominously: "The weather is... whirr, bleep." Play started yesterday evening and damage from the lightning, which struck the new £4 million court offices, was minimal.

The forecast for the next few days shows little change. But Mr Arthur Mackins, a freelance weatherman from near Bognor Regis, is prophesying a good late summer and a "tropical autumn." Previous years with a wet June—such as 1924, 1955 and 1971—developed into sunny autumns, and Halley's Comet, due to appear later this year, has always been accompanied by excellent weather, he says.

Picture, page 3

Prisoners' release fails to move Shi'ites

From Ian Black in Beirut

THE TWA hijack crisis appears destined for a period of deadlock after the Shi'ite Amal movement's refusal yesterday to consider Israel's release of 31 Lebanese detainees as a mechanism which might be used to lead to the eventual freeing of the 40 American hostages.

Attitudes in Israel and Lebanon appear to be hardening, and both sides insisted that there was no link between yesterday's release and the hostage crisis, now in its 12th day.

The Amal leader, Mr Nabih Berri, also demanded yesterday that all US warships must

leave Lebanese waters before goodwill as far as the Israeli hostages, as a way out of the stalemate.

Amal officials insisted yesterday, however, that they were sticking to an all-or-nothing release.

Colonel Akel Haidar, Mr Berri's deputy in the Amal politburo, said categorically that yesterday's release had made no difference.

Asked about the identity of the hijackers, he said that they were not members of the radical Shi'ite Hizbullah (Party of God) group. "They are a group of relatives of people in prison in Israel," he said. "Some of them might be Hizbullah or Amal or ordinary resistance fighters. It's a group that has been formed to release our prisoners."

he told reporters in Beirut.

Mr Berri, continuing his attempts to highlight divisions between the United States and Israel, said: "The American people were expecting Israel to release all the detainees, but it set free only 31. There is no

link between the release of these detainees and the hostage issue."

Amal has maintained throughout the crisis that it is only mediating between the Americans and the Shi'ite hijackers. The mainstream Shi'ite movement says it disapproves of the hijacking but is solidly behind the demand for the release of 766 Lebanese prisoners held in the north-eastern camp in northern Israel.

After Israel announced on Sunday that it was to free the 31 there was speculation in Beirut that Amal might persuade the hijackers to release one or two of the American

NEWS IN BRIEF

Pay plan rejected

THE LABOUR-TUC liaison committee distanced itself from the income policy views of Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow chancellor, while Dr David Owen the SDP leader called for a system of various strike deals in the private sector. Reports, back page: Kinnock accepts jobless future, page 5.

Heart death

BRITAIN'S longest surviving heart transplant patient, Mr Keith Castle, died last night, Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, said.

The weather

CLOUDY with outbreaks of rain. Details, back page.



and if the celebration of the solstice is ever interrupted there'll be another non-stop forty days and forty nights

Acorn trouble

THE Acorn home computer company has asked for a temporary suspension of its shares after getting in trouble for the second time this year. Page 22.

US 'dangerous'

THE Archbishop of El Salvador has defended the shooting of four US marines and described the Reagan decision to step up military aid as dangerous. Page 6.

Rates anxiety

SENSITIVE ministers are nervous about the way Mrs Thatcher has let the genie of rates reform out of the bottle. writes Hugo Young. Page 21.

'Puppet' warning

SWAPO warned of more military and political action to challenge the South African "puppet government" in Namibia. Page 6.

Cocaine sympathy

THE WORLD smoker body is likely to take a sympathetic approach to the problems of Kirk Stevens, who has admitted being a cocaine addict. Page 27.

Gillick 'fault'

THE GILICK ruling on contraceptives could not be enforced, the PMS argued at the opening of its appeal. Page 2.

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BOOKS

SALE STARTS THURSDAY JUNE 27

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Rigid Tory defence of Benn takeover terms

From Malcolm Dean
in Strasbourg

The Conservative Government not only defended Labour's 1977 nationalisation of six shipbuilding and aircraft companies in Strasbourg last year, but went on to argue that British citizens had no inherent right to compensation.

The extent to which Conservative ministers were ready to defend Tony Benn's compensation scheme in private was revealed here today at the opening of a three-day public hearing by the European Court of Human Rights.

Mr Anthony Lester, QC, one of the 10 counsels representing six of the nationalised companies, described the "extreme position" which the Govern-

ment had taken in its negotiations with the European Commission. Throughout the proceedings the Government posture was that it denied that British nationals, as distinct from foreign nationals, had any right under the Convention to fair compensation for the nationalisation of their property by the state.

Mr Lester said that one of the companies, Vögele, had received compensation equivalent to only one-seventh of its value and another, GEC which owned the nationalised English Electric and Vickers, perhaps only one quarter.

In written evidence to the commission the Government argued that the British Parliament was "free to abuse its

sovereign powers at the expense of its own nationals."

Mr Lester said it was regrettable that "the government of a liberal democratic country which prides itself upon its commitment to the rule of law — which we derive from Magna Carta itself — should have considered it proper to press such an approach upon the commission."

The Government only retreated from this extreme position after judgment by the European Court in a Swedish case established that the European Convention did protect the right to property.

The Government now accepted that there was an inherent right to compensation. It had also declared in Parlia-

ment that the compensation calculated by the Labour Government in 1977 was grossly unfair and yet before the commission and the court it was now arguing that the compensation was adequate.

There is a blatant contradiction in the Government's approach," said Mr Lester. "The Government continues to disregard its own formal statement to Parliament, made after long and careful deliberation, that it considers that the terms of compensation imposed by the 1977 Act were grossly unfair."

It was difficult to understand how compensation which was considered grossly unfair could at the same time be adequate under international law.

If the court upheld the Government's arguments, "the

people of the United Kingdom would be at risk of again being treated grossly unfairly by a future government in Parliament without any hope of legal remedy."

For, if the UK Government were successful in shielding itself from any liability in the present case, it would mean that even what the Government admits to be grossly unfair treatment, would be irredeemable.

Mr Lester said the £53 million compensation awarded to Vögele was even less than the company had in cash at the time, let alone the value of its shares, which were worth £37.7 million. GEC had received £95 million for assets worth at least £275 million and possibly over £350 million.

The compensation had been calculated on a hypothetical quotation on the Stock Exchange for a six month period ending in February 1974. The hypothetical quotation had required an even earlier period to be used in the calculation and yet the companies had not been nationalised until 1977.

Mr Robert Southwell, QC, said the 1977 Act had differed in several important respects compared with early nationalisation Acts in the UK.

It was important to ensure that the shareholders of companies whose value declined after the announcement of a nationalisation programme should be protected. This had been achieved in the past by

offering them a choice in the period for valuation: either the time of the announcement if the company declined in value or the period immediately before the takeover if value had increased.

Mr Lester said the case was of peculiar importance to British citizens. The UK was unique among the 21 member states of the Council of Europe in having neither a written constitution nor a legally enforceable Bill of Rights. It had still not incorporated the European Convention into UK law so that it could not be applied by the British courts.

Mr Robert Alexander, QC, will respond for the Government when the hearing resumes today.

Union's 'nod and wink' evasion on blacking

NGA fined £15,000 for disobeying court

By Patrick Wintour,
Labour Staff

The National Graphical Association was fined £15,000 yesterday for covertly ignoring court orders instructing the union not to black newspapers in its dispute over new technology with the Wolverhampton Express and Star.

Mr Justice Skinner ruled that on two occasions officials employed by the NGA had been involved in blacking action, even though the union's general secretary, Mr Tony Dubs, had written a circular to all branches ostensibly withdrawing a blacking instruction after the original court orders.

At a hearing in Birmingham last month lawyers for the NGA had claimed that any continuing blacking actions were the spontaneous action of legally independent branches of the union over which the national union had no control. Mr Justice Skinner ruled that the ready said that he did not be-

lieve that sequestration of the union's assets, the penalty sought by the Express and Star, would be appropriate. Yesterday, he made it clear that he believed that union had acted with more than "a nod and a wink" to its branch officials to ignore the court orders.

He said that an NGA task force sent to the West Midlands in March and April to organise industrial action had been "authorised by nods, winks, turning of blind eyes and similar clandestine methods of approval which do not appear in records of minutes and circulars."

The newspaper group claimed that the union had breached the court blacking order, granted under the Employment Act 1980, on four separate occasions. Mr Justice Skinner ruled that there was evidence of breaches

at only two of the four newspaper houses.

He said that at a meeting between NGA printers employed by West Midlands Printing Services, Darlaston, and NGA national officials four typewriters had been offered £160 a week indefinitely if they blacked Precision Colour Printing, an associate company of the Express and Star.

Mr Justice Skinner also found that the NGA had breached the order by allowing a national official, Mr Chris Harding, to attend a chapel meeting at North Wales Newspapers Ltd, Oswestry, on April 12, where the chapel decided to black PCC. At the meeting Mr Harding had failed to point out that the union could not endorse any secondary action.

The judge fined the NGA £7,500 for each breach of the order.

The NGA said later that it would appeal against the decision.

Customs officers in the dark on indecency

By Nicholas de Jongh,
Arts Correspondent

CUSTOMS officers are required to intercept any reported book or journal discovered in routine searches which contains detailed descriptions of homosexual acts. But officers giving evidence yesterday at the first day of committal proceedings of the Gay's the Word conspiracy case said they were given no training or guidance as to legal definitions of indecency, obscenity or literary merit.

Eight directors and one staff member of Gay's the Word, the London bookshop, are charged with nearly 100 offences against Customs and Excise Acts. Nearly 150 book titles, including works already published in Britain and authors such as Jean Genet, Allen Ginsberg and Gore Vidal, have been seized and are being used in the charges against the bookshop and its directors.

Mr Lawson-Rogers said the defendants had had books imported from America to "safe addresses" in London. "The prosecution says that the safe addresses were being used in an attempt to evade the intent of the Customs and Excise Act," he said. Minutes from a Gay's the Word board meeting showed that the company recognised that it was dealing in "pornographic materials."

Mr Geoffrey Robertson, defending, said the evidence did not reveal a conspiracy to evade Customs regulations. There was no prohibition on the importing of books, he said, and the prosecution provided that they were properly labelled as books.

It might have been that there was an attempt to avoid what was seen as harassment and a policy (of Customs) to seize books not because they were obscene or indecent but because they were sent to organisations with "gay" in the title.

Mr David Andrew Woods, a Customs officer, had intercepted two titles bound for Gay's the Word. One of them was a book by Verlaine's Cock. He thought he might have browsed through one or two of the poems, but it was the title which had led him to inspect it. He had been given no training on what to look for when searching for indecent or obscene articles.

Mr Robin Fallows, a Customs officer who had seized material destined for the World, said books with descriptions of homosexual acts had to be submitted to headquarters. There was no guidance on literary merit. It's the lack of the law, he said, answering a question on what was intercepted. The hearing continues today.



NO GO: Lord Mennibatten's 1930 Rolls-Royce Phantom—registration LM3698, from his initials and Mayfair telephone number—was withdrawn at a Sotheby's sale in London when bidding stopped at £72,000.

Picture by Don McPhee

NEWS IN BRIEF

Pit protest at sacking

MINERS at Markham colliery, Gwent, walked out yesterday in protest at the dismissal of a colleague who was acquitted of murdering a taxi driver during the coal strike, writes Paul Hogland.

Mr Anthony Williams, aged 26, was cleared last month at Cardiff Crown Court of charges relating to the death of Mr David Wilkie, who was hit by a concrete block as he drove a miner to work. Two other miners were found guilty of murder and jailed for life.

Mr Williams, of Rhymney, Mid-Glamorgan, had been suspended on full pay pending the trial and had expected to be reinstated, in a letter sacking him for gross misconduct, the National Coal Board said he had been involved in efforts to disrupt the convey.

Move to save Welsh woodlands

MORE than 150 representatives of organisations including the Countryside Commission, the Nature Conservancy Council, the National Parks, local authorities, farmers' unions and environmental groups yesterday launched a campaign to save Wales' threatened woodlands.

Only three of every hundred acres of Wales have native woodlands, and in Snowdonia more than three quarters of the indigenous trees are dying. The umbrella group Ceredigion (Welsh woodlands) which will mail thousands of leaflets to land owners, farmers and local councils, was praised yesterday for its efforts by Mr John Stradling Thomas, the Welsh Office Minister of State.

Honeyford inquiry decision due

SCHOOL governors are to make a recommendation today in the case of Mr Ray Honeyford, the Bradford teacher suspended after writing articles on race relations in schools.

All evidence and speeches have been completed. Today, the fourth day of the inquiry at Hiley, the governors will decide whether to recommend to the education authorities that Mr Honeyford should be dismissed, reinstated as head of Drummond Middle School, or transferred to another school.

Press Council seeks recruits

THE press council, today invited nominations from organisations and individuals for new public members of the council. The 18 public members sit with editors, publishers and journalists to deal with complaints against newspapers and magazines, and are drawn from different social, occupational and age groups.

THE GUARDIAN IN EUROPE			
Austria	26.00	France	100.00
Belgium	45.00	Germany	100.00
Denmark	95.00	Italy	200.00
Finland	95.00	Spain	170.00
Sweden	95.00	Switzerland	170.00
West Germany	3.50		

Six weedkillers 'may be health hazards'

By James Erlichman,
Chemicals Correspondent

Manufacturers of six commonly used lawn weedkillers have been ordered by the Government to freeze new supplies to nurseries and garden centres.

Studies completed earlier this month by the Ministry of Agriculture show that the basic ingredient, the herbicide Ioxynil, can induce birth defects in laboratory animals.

The freeze on new supplies, ordered on June 13, does not prevent retailers from selling existing stocks.

The six suspected weedkillers and their manufacturers are: Actalawn and New Cloverox (May and Baker); Law Weedkiller (Pisons); Super Weedone (ICI); Biolawn Weedkiller (PBI); and New Clovericide Extra (Synchemicals).

The bulk of Ioxynil-containing herbicides are sold to farmers in Britain and abroad for use against broad-leaved weeds in cereals and horticulture. Supplies to farmers will continue, but manufacturers have been ordered to add new label precautions, warning farmers to wear face shields as well as gloves when mixing the concentrate or using hand-held sprayers.

Friends of the Earth said

last night that the Government had made "a tragic mistake" in failing to order an immediate recall of all Ioxynil products. "All of these herbicides should be removed from sale immediately and if necessary the manufacturers should buy stocks back," said Mr Chris Rose of FoE.

First worries about Ioxynil emerged early last year when May and Baker found that it needed new safety data to support an application to sell Ioxynil in a new foreign market. Experiments using rabbits and rats showed a "low level" increase in birth defects when the animals were exposed to high doses of the chemical, a spokesman said. Findings were reported to the Government's pesticide safety precaution scheme towards the end of last year.

The spokesman said: "The sort of risk level we are looking at is very low. This product has been used for 20 years without any apparent problems. Our evidence has been a matter for discussion, not for panic."

May and Baker still makes most of the Ioxynil in Britain. The company sells some under its own labels and the rest to other manufacturers who add other herbicides to their own formulations. More than 40 agricultural formulations are sold to farmers under trade names like Assassin, Crusader and Musketeer.

A Ministry of Agriculture spokesman last night said that studies so far seen by the advisory committee on pesticides indicated that Ioxynil may affect the thyroid as well as being a potential teratogen (inducer of birth defects). But until the Food and Environment Protection Bill becomes law the ministry had no powers to order dangerous pesticides to be removed from retail shelves.

Police chief's inquiry to start

The disciplinary tribunal set up to decide the future of Derbyshire's suspended chief constable, Mr Alf Parrish, aged 54, will start in Derby on Thursday, it was announced yesterday.

The tribunal, which will be held in secret, was set up after claims that Mr Parrish spent £28,000 on his office without proper authorisation.

By Martin Wainwright

The selection of a black lawyer as prospective Labour candidate for the winnable seat of Leicester East was welcomed yesterday by Mr Neil Kinnock as a vindication of his stand against separate black sections within the party.

But the leadership of the black sections' movement claimed that their support for Mr Keith Vaz, a solicitor for Bellingham council in London, had been significant in his success at Leicester, where the Conservative MP, Mr Peter Bruntwell, has a majority of 993.

Mr Vaz, who is 28 and was born in Aden of Goan parents, is a leading supporter of the black sections' campaign. He was a member of the working group on positive discrimination that black sections recognised that black sections will be almost certainly be thrown out by Labour's national executive tomorrow.

But his selection at Leicester East, which has no black section, was seen by Mr



Mr Keith Vaz — on working party

Kinnock as evidence that the working party's views are misguided. The Labour leader believes that the sections — which exist, albeit unrecognised, in up to 30 constituencies — are a form of segregation and unnecessary to secure the election of black MPs.

A spokesman from his office

said: "Far from being a rebuff for Mr Kinnock, the selection proves him right. The reason Mr Vaz was chosen was that he gave an outstanding performance at the selection conference last night. It was very obviously a selection that was wide open."

The vice-chairman of the black sections' national committee, Mr Marc Wadsworth, said that Mr Vaz's victory had been greatly helped by a letter from the committee to the selection conference as well as a petition from local people demanding a black prospective candidate.

One of the petition's organisers was Mr R. V. Gantner, who stood as an independent in 1983 in protest against Labour's failure to select a black. His poll of 970 votes probably helped to deprive Labour of victory.

Mr Wadsworth and other black section campaigners met Mr Eric Heffer last night to discuss his compromise formula for black groups to affiliate to the party in the same way as Paole Zion, the Jewish socialist group, but with extra rights of representation.

Liverpool 'drops' audit suspensions

By Alan Dunn

Liverpool's Labour administration was in some confusion yesterday over unsubstantiated reports that the city council was backtracking over its suspension of two senior Treasury officials for allegedly co-operating with the district auditor.

Mr Derek Hatton, the Labour group's deputy leader, who said on Friday that the two had been suspended pending an investigation, was in the south of England and unavailable to comment on reports that the local party wanted him to retract his latest statement that a ring of steel would be erected at council offices to prevent the district auditor's staff from carrying out their special audit.

Council staff and union spokesmen were also unable to confirm that the two, Mr John Pursall and Mr Bernie Smith, had returned to their office. But some union leaders are unhappy with their suspension. They pointed out that the men were not members of Nalco, the local government union, and would not have received last Thursday's union instruction not to co-operate in what were seen as attempts to gain information which could result in Labour councillors facing legal action.

The legal role of the district auditor was stressed by Mr Alfred Stocks, who is a Press Association reporter used in the Guardian and other newspapers on Saturday was wrongly described as having instructed council staff not to co-operate with the local government's financial watchdog.

Mr Stocks confirmed yesterday that the news agency's report was incorrect. "The district auditor is entitled to have access to the documents and information he needs for his audit and it is a criminal offence to withhold information of that kind," he said.

Meanwhile, notices of loss are expected to be sent simultaneously today or tomorrow by the district auditors to Labour councillors at Liverpool and Lambeth. These could show that Lambeth has lost about £250,000 in interest and Liverpool more than £100,000 through the failure to make a rate on time.

Wife killer is found dead

A senior Post Office official who murdered his wife when he discovered that he was having an affair was found dead in Frankland Prison, Durham, yesterday.

Peter Leatall, aged 53, of Scholes, near Leeds, was sentenced to life imprisonment six years ago for the killing of his wife, Annie. He dumped her body by the side of the A64 Leeds to York road to make it appear that she had been the victim of a hit-and-run accident.

Lords told Gillick ruling unenforceable

By Paul Keel

The Gillick ruling, in favour of a parent's right to know before a girl under 16 could be prescribed contraceptives, was unenforceable in law, counsel for the Department of Health and Social Security said in the House of Lords yesterday.

Opening its appeal against the ruling, the department, whose guidelines on the matter were declared illegal by the Appeal Court in December, told five law lords that the decision had denied any measure of discretion to doctors.

Mrs Victoria Gillick, the mother of 10 who won the Appeal Court ruling, was present. Mr John Laws, for the department, said that Mrs Gillick had objected to revised guidelines for the family planning service put out by the department in December 1980, concerning the counselling and treatment of young people.

The guidelines had urged parental involvement in normal circumstances, but recognised that in exceptional cases the nature of counselling and the decision whether to prescribe the pill was for the doctor to decide.

Outlining Mrs Gillick's objections, Mr Laws told Lords, Bridge, Brandon, Fraser, Croom and Templeman that they were based on three points where the Appeal Court had held the department to be wrong in law.

The guidelines had involved a denial of a legal right which parents possessed; if carried out they would involve a doctor in the commission of a criminal offence, unlawful intercourse; and they would involve the offence of assault because the child in question could not in law consent to being physically examined.

Mr Laws said that he would seek to demonstrate how the first objections could not be sustained in law, and that therefore the second and third must be invalid.

The right which Mrs Gillick contended was absolute in the sense that it admitted of no exceptions, save in undefined emergencies, Mr Laws said. She wanted all parents to be entitled to dissuade or prevent a doctor from giving any advice or treatment to their under-16 daughters.

Mrs Gillick's case was that, however exceptional the circumstances, the doctor could not act without first telling the parents. The parents' right to know could not be qualified, modified or prohibited — even when their exercise might be contrary to the child's interests.

But, Mr Laws argued, even if such a right did exist it was incapable of being policed by the courts. He told the law lords: "The question of whether it was wise or not to inform the parent could never be tested in court without the parent in fact being informed. That would mean any value of keeping information from individual parents would be immediately lost."

The department's appeal is expected to last at least four days and it is not anticipated that it will involve any value of their judgments before the autumn. Mrs Gillick's costs are being met by legal aid and a contribution from what she described yesterday as an anonymous donor.

When the Burnham Commi-

AMA to reopen teachers' talks after cash refusal

By John Fairhall,
Education Editor

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities decided yesterday to reopen negotiations on the 1985 teachers' pay settlement after its representatives on the Burnham negotiating committee had again failed to extract any offer of more money from the Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph.

The leader of the AMA delegation, Mrs Nicki Harrison, said Sir Keith had been remarkable in his consistency. "He said nothing that a few of us did not know already, but at least this morning's meeting enabled us to spread the misery around all AMA Burnham members."

The reopening of negotiations after the months of industrial disruption by the teacher unions was welcomed yesterday by the National Union of Teachers. "We hope it is a sign that employers are prepared to increase their 5 per cent offer," an NUT spokesman said.

Labour's education spokesman, Mr Giles Radice, said the initiative offered "fresh hope for an honourable settlement of this long-running and damaging dispute."

When the Burnham Commi-



David McKie

Tail-end Tories keep it in family

FOR some time now the GLC has been putting up signs on its riverside frontage designed to discomfit or shame the powers across the water.

Once they recorded the rising tide of London's unemployment, the GLC's future grew, these were replaced by banners recording the vast numbers of Londoners said by the polls to want the GLC to stay. When these signs began to dwindle the GLC put up others, announcing the equally stupendous proportion of citizens who favoured a public inquiry.

Somewhere down in the basement they no doubt still preserve the legend as the time last year when the Lords threw out provisions to abandon the 1985 round of GLC and metropolitan county elections and met non-elected administrators to take charge in the interim year. "Peers—thank you for saving London's democracy," it said.

There was just the ghost of a chance that they would be running it up again when the present Local Government Bill arrived in the Lords. After a desperately close vote in the first substantial division, County Hall began to talk once again of possible reprieve.

But as 17 days of debate unfolded that hope began to fade. Yesterday's proceedings, on the last day of the report stage, were presided over by Lady Birk, for Labour.

The Day in Politics, page 4

was still dutifully wheeling away, was presiding over their lords' sickening attention with an amendment on the future of fire appliances.

But the red benches, so often packed for this bill's proceedings, were largely deserted yesterday afternoon. Even the TV cameras had to go somewhere better to go.

An even longer labour — three years of it — was completed at Westminster yesterday with the publication of the last of Andrew Roth's four volumes of biography of British MPs.

The S to Zs seem at first sight less exotic than the L to R, but they are just as full of interesting stories. Peter Shore (thrown off a wartime flying course for trying to land with his wheels up), Tory backbencher Bill van Straubenzee (converted to socialism by a Westminster School by his form-mate, Tony Benn) and Labour's Dennis Skinner, who used to have a sideline as club entertainer imitating Al Jolson, Slim Whitman and John Ray.

The L to Z preference for marrying the right is well known. It has been largely eschewed by S to Zs, who more often take up with the daughters, or even in some cases the wives, of fellow MPs. Mrs Tim Smith (Beaconsfield) is married to the daughter of former Westminster, now Euro-MP Jim Scott-Hopkins; David Waddington (Hilbert) is married to the daughter of a former Preston Tory, Alan Green; and Dennis Walters (Westbury) used to be married to a daughter of Duncan Sandys and Peter Temple-Morris (Leicester) has given the practice an international dimension by marrying the daughter of a former Chamberlain to the Shah of Iran.

The Tories, as you would expect, have been heeled back to Labour. If you live at Somewhere Hall or Something House you're probably a Tory or John Biffin.

The S to Zs parade a range of humble origins that many socialists would envy. Derek Spencer recounts a life of childhood poverty as the son of a tenant farmer. Fred Silvester is the son of a pastry cook and Norman Tebbit's father, when not on his bike, was a munitions worker and a clerk in a pawnbroker's shop.

But Mr Roth's most important disclosure concerns Peter Walker, whose father, once a captain operator, took up grocery in later life. This could well affect the race for the leadership.

After Grocer Heath and Grocer Roberts, Grantham's daughter, will the Conservative Party now be willing to settle for Grocer Walker's son?

Parliamentary Profiles S to Z by Andrew Roth; Parliamentary Profiles Services, 3-4 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, London SW1 A2JT. £5 per volume, £20 per set, plus 5p p & p.

Job training claims humbug, says Labour

By our Political Staff

The majority of young people are being trained today for a market characterised by low wages, low skill and low technology, punctuated by bouts of unemployment, Labour charged yesterday.

Mr Barry Sheerman was opening an Opposition-sponsored debate in the Commons to a motion that deplored the Government's "destruction of the nation's training system, including the abolition of industrial training boards, the closure of Skillcentres and the catastrophic decline in apprenticeships."

He said, "Government claims that they are supporting training are pure humbug. There is a tissue of deceit because all the unemployed are going to get under their scheme is a palliative. It is an illusion of a training opportunity, short in duration, thin in content and bereft of qualifications at the end."

The real reason why 20 industrial training boards had been closed and 27 out of 87 Skillcentres shut, with the loss of 3,040 places and up to 1,000 skilled trainers, was that the average spent in the private sector was 0.15 per cent.

He pledged that a future Labour government would start a linked educational and training initiative with an educational allowance for young people aged 16 and a comprehensive contributory fund to provide enough money for training.



Mr Sheerman: 'Illusion of training opportunity'

Replying for the Government Mr Peter Morrison, an employment minister, said that nothing in Mr Sheerman's speech was relevant to the problems and needs of today. He detected "the heavy hand of bureaucracy" in Mr Sheerman's recipe for the future. "The time and resources spent on outdated training perpetuate manufacturing processes which are not only out of date but as a result of that are uncompetitive in world markets and so lead to lower employment prospects." Such training was for "bankruptcy and redundancy, not profitability and job security."

Agreeing that the number of traditional apprenticeships had dropped substantially, Mr Morrison said that because of high technology fewer people worked on the line in factories. "The requirement for apprentices in the traditional sense must have dropped, too," he said.

The fall in apprentice numbers and the rise in people entering full-time, non-advanced further education "reflects a move from craft to technician-based employment in traditional industries. That is the route which we want and ought to go."

Taking training to the trainee was a far simpler way for someone to get training than to go to the training establishment.

Walker attacks report on miners

By David Heaton

Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, yesterday joined Government condemnation of the all-party Select Committee on Employment which called last week for a national review to be set up to consider the cases of miners sacked during the miners' strike.

Mr Walker also refused to intervene in Scotland, where none of the 203 miners sacked during the strike has been reinstated.

Mr Walker said that the report, agreed by a majority of six votes to five, had been widely condemned. He said, "A report that failed to deal completely with violence that took place is a very remarkable one."

He insisted that the National Coal Board policy in reviewing the cases of miners sacked in Scotland was the same as elsewhere.

He said, "I can assure the House that miners in Scotland are being reviewed, the same as elsewhere, and these

cases will be carefully considered."

But he refused to reply directly to a parliamentary question by Mr Stan Orme, Opposition spokesman on energy, who asked what decisions Mr Walker had had with the chairman of the coal board about the reinstatement of dismissed Scottish miners.

Mr Walker would only say that 4,318 miners had been convicted by the courts so far. Of the 1,019 dismissed by the NCB, 414 had been reinstated. This, Mr Walker said, was evidence that the NCB gave careful consideration to its review of the position of the sacked miners.

In reply to a call by a backbencher Mr Gerry Neale (C. Cornwall N) to reject the recommendations of the select committee's report, Mr Walker said: "It would be very interesting if there was a similar call by the select committee to look at some of

the shabby incidents of intimidation of working miners."

Mr Orme said it was outrageous that some of the Scottish miners had had his job back. He said: "This is a matter of national justice; it has been underlined by the all-party select committee report."

Mr Michael Foot (Blechnam Gwent) the former Labour leader said the coal board's refusal to take back dismissed miners would poison relations in the coal industry.

Mr Donald Stewart (SNF Western Isles) said the Scottish miners did not have the same rights as those in other parts of the country. "It is quite clear that the decision in Scotland is vicious and irrational compared to what is happening in other parts of the country."

Mr Walker replied that those who had witnessed the violence in Scotland during the

miners' strike would believe it was perfectly right that some miners should be dismissed.

Mr Tony Balfour (C. Renfrew) a member of the employment select committee said it was extraordinary that anyone could argue for the coal board to reinstate men who had burned their mines, smashed their equipment and assaulted their staff.

Mr Walker challenged the Opposition to comment on the views of Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, that all miners dismissed during the strike should be reinstated, regardless of their convictions.

Mr Walker said the Government would look sympathetically at applications by miners to take over and run their own mines; but he denied that the programme to improve profitability of pits was a precursor to privatisation.



Mr Walker: 'Remarkable'

No police disciplined so far

There have been 135 investigations into complaints against the police during the miners' strike completed so far, and no officers have been disciplined as a result, the Home Office said yesterday.

The Home Office Minister of State, Mr Giles Shaw told Labour MP Mr John Redmond (Don Valley) in a written reply that 549 complaints against the police had been recorded.

The Police Complaints Authority, up to 19 June, had considered the outcome of 135 completed complaints investigations arising from the dispute. "No discipline charges have been preferred as a result of these complaints, although advice has been given to the officers involved in four cases," said Mr Shaw.

In another written reply, Junior Energy Minister, Mr David Hunt, told Mr Peter Hardy (Lab. Westmorland) that 9,296 National Coal Board employees had left the industry between January 12 and June 8 this year. Of these 6,134 had taken voluntary redundancy, and 302 early retirement. Further 1,321 had left from "other voluntary causes" and 1,539 from "other involuntary causes."

Concern over breakdown of select committee consensus

By Colin Brown

A total of 112 Tory MPs have signed a Commons motion expressing concern at the recent report of the Commons Employment Select Committee urging the National Coal Board to review its policy on the reinstatement of miners sacked during the dispute for minor offences.

The Tories, who included the former Conservative Party chairman, Mr Cecil Parkinson, and such backbench stalwarts as Mr Julian Amery and Sir William Clark, protested about the committee's "unbalanced concern for those miners who were dismissed for violence."

The issue raised by the Tories could have an important bearing on the way the select committee operate in future. There is considerable anxiety that the all-party consensus on the committee's work is breaking down and the Tory motion is merely a symptom of it.

The committee were established with the high-minded intention of breaking away from the party stranglehold on the committee, to enable MPs on the backbenches to arm themselves with more potent and in-depth information.

There have been isolated cases in the past of committee members siding with party lines, but no committee members are growing anxious about the frequency with which splits are appearing.

There was an acrimonious split over the report on the



Mr Gerry Neale

split over the report on the Tory MP Mr John Gort, who joined the Labour MPs to approve the final report. He was denounced as a "maverick" by a dissenting Tory colleague, Mr Gerry Neale.

The four Tories who opposed the report were accused of bowing to government pressure to ignore the violence in the miners' dispute. The press conference to launch the report was attended by a Government whip, Mr Tristan Garel-Jones, who said that the controversial nature of the report proved that the whips had no control over the select committees.

Such protestations are likely to be viewed sceptically but there is genuine concern about the future of the committees and the possibility of more interference from the whips.

Mr Neale admitted that one problem is that, so long as Mr Gort is a member, there is no natural Tory majority which is inbuilt in all other committees.

There will be no direct attempts to remove Mr Gort but select committee appointments will be scrutinised more closely by the whips in future.

The Employment Committee chairman, Mr Ron Leighton, a Labour MP, has objected to the operation of a Tory caucus of his committee members.

"That is unprecedented in my experience. I don't think it is in the spirit of the select committees and I hope we don't have that again but there is, in the nature of things, a difficulty in dealing with politically motivated members who proved we were able to take on these matters in the past and I hope that we can in the future."

Pollution right-to-know bill

By John Ardill

A bill compelling public disclosure of information on environmental pollution is to be introduced tomorrow under the 10-minute rule.

Although it is not likely to succeed in its present form the proposal, the Conservative backbencher Nigel Forman, hopes it will nudge the Government "in the direction it wishes to go."

Mr Forman (Cardiff North) said yesterday that he expected the Government to introduce a comprehensive air pollution bill within the life of the present Parliament which could include his proposals, to which the Environment Minister, Mr William Waldegrave, was "friendly."

Mr Forman's bill, an amendment to the Food and Environmental Protection Bill on the lines of Mr Forman's proposals will also be moved

tomorrow by Mr Richard Boylston (Holland with Boston).

Mr Forman's bill, sponsored by the Campaign for the Freedom of Information and Friends of the Earth, embodies a recommendation by the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution which the Government accepted in principle last December. This is that there should be a "presumption in favour of unrestricted access for the public to information which the pollution control authorities obtain or receive by virtue of their statutory powers."

The bill would require disclosure — subject to exemptions for national defence, foreign relations, commercial relations and personal privacy — of monitoring data, hazard assessments and cost-benefit analyses of alternative control strategies research findings, and other relevant information.

An environmental information commission would adjudicate on disputes about the right of access as well as ensuring enforcement of the provisions. The bill would give members of the public a legal right to see any official document held by central and local government and other bodies responsible for pollution control, such as the Health and Safety Executive and water authorities.

It would also require pollution authorities to notify anyone whose health or property was seriously at risk and require those who pollute the environment or store dangerous chemicals to make information about the hazards available to anyone

and other relevant information. An environmental information commission would adjudicate on disputes about the right of access as well as ensuring enforcement of the provisions.

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In order to increase American/British mutual understanding, a number of grants will be made towards the travel and subsistence expenses of approved higher education collaborative projects. Preference will be shown to proposals involving institutions which have not hitherto been heavily involved in exchanges and which emphasise movements by younger academic staff. Priority for British Council awards will be given to proposals for institutional links in the humanities and social sciences whilst Fulbright grants will be for head-for-head exchanges lasting an academic year.

Closing date 1 October 1985.

Further information and application forms are available from either:

- The British Council, Higher Education Division, 10 Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BN. Tel: 01-930 8466 ext 2722
- The US/UK Education Commission, 6 Porter Street, London W1A 2LH. Tel: 01-486 7897

The British Council

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Nonington College

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LECTURER II

principally to teach contemporary dance and choreography to dance students and to contribute to related courses in the final year of the BA(Hons) degree course in The Performing Arts for the six term period, September 1, 1985 to August 31, 1986.

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Applications by letter with c.v. and names and addresses of two referees to: Dr. D. E. Hyde, head of Performing Arts Department, Nonington College, Nonington, Dover, Kent CT15 4HH, to arrive not later than first post of Wednesday, July 10, 1985.

Further details from The Academic Registrar (Performing Arts) at the college (telephone 0304 840671).

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To obtain application forms, please write enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope to the Director of Education, Staffing Section, Humberside County Council, County Hall, Beverley HU17 5SA.

CLOSING DATE IS JULY 12, 1985.

All applicants are considered on the basis of their written application. Shortlisted candidates will be invited for an interview. Candidates who are successful will be notified by letter.

HUMBERSIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

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The Department currently offers two B/TEC National Diploma Courses in Graphic Design and Audio Visual Design, and a B/TEC Higher National Diploma Course in Graphic Design. There is a strong interest in Computer Aided Design in all courses.

Applicants should have good professional design and educational management experience at an appropriate senior level.

Salary: Burnham Head of Department Grade IV £15,063-£18,842 (inclusive of Surrey Allowance). Further particulars and application forms from: The Chief Administrative Officer, Epsom School of Art and Design, Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey KT18 5BE. (Tel: Epsom 28811)

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

University of Strathclyde

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Salary on Lecturer Scale - £7,520-£14,925 (under review). USS benefit.

Full details and application forms (quote Ref: 21/85) are available from Staff Office, McCance Building, University of Strathclyde, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ. Closing date for applications: 30 July 1985.

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Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Comparative Politics. The money centre of the Department is the Chair of Politics, which is a Professorship in the University of Southampton. The Department is a leading centre for research in Politics and the applicant will be required to lecture in the Department's Politics programme and to contribute to the Department's research efforts. The person appointed will also be invited to take an active role in the Third World Security research project funded by the Ford Foundation.

Salary within scale £7,520-£14,925 per annum (under review). Initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Applications (three copies) naming three referees, should be sent to: Mr J. H. D. Jones, Lecturer in Politics, School of Social Sciences, University of Southampton, SO9 5NH, where further particulars can be obtained. Please quote Ref. No. 21/85.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Appointment of the University Librarian and Keeper of the Brotherton Collection

Applications are invited for the post of University Librarian and Keeper of the Brotherton Collection which will become vacant upon the retirement of Mr D. Cox on 30 September 1985. The University Library, which contains nearly 2 million items and has some 27,000 registered readers, comprises the Brotherton Library which includes the Education Library and the Brotherton Collection, the Edward Boyle Library, three sectional libraries and several departmental libraries. Applicants should have substantial relevant experience at a senior level. The salary will be within the Grade IV range for Senior Library Staff, minimum £18,070 per annum (under review).

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, the University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 1/1915. Applications (two copies), giving details of age, qualifications and experience, and naming three referees, should reach the Registrar no later than 1 November 1985. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

Liberals provoke family feud

Alan Travis reports on innuendoes and foul play claims in Brecon

THE second week of the Brecon and Radnor by-election began yesterday with the air filled with innuendoes, slurs and sneers. It started at the weekend when the Liberals distributed their second campaign leaflet, which declared that not only was their man, Richard Lacey, a family man but that he was also "the only major party candidate with a secure family background".

It had been widely noted amongst most of the electorate of Brecon that the Conservative, Mr Chris Butler, aged 34, was a single man, while the Labour candidate, Mr Richard Willey, had made no secret of the fact that he has lived with his common law wife, Celia, for 16 years without going through a formal marriage ceremony.

The question came up at a packed meeting on Sunday night in Brecon organised by the Council of Churches. All the main candidates, save Mr Butler, who had declined to attend, were asked a seemingly obscure question about whether couples who live together were right not to get married because of the tax advantages. The voters in the audience knew exactly what was meant, and it seemed that someone was beginning to play foul.

Mr Butler, with his sister, Virginia, present, declared at his press conference yesterday that he was deeply offended by the Richard Lacey Liberal leaflet. "A man who started out being Mr Nice has turned out to be Mr Nasty. I would like an apology for that remark."

Mr Lacey at his press conference first argued that Mr Butler had been over-sensitive. But it soon became clear that the "innuendo" about insecure family backgrounds was not his work, but that of the hardened backroom boys of the Liberal Party.

"I didn't write it," I approved the leaflets," said Mr Lacey. After questioning he admitted: "I cannot look at every single leaflet." Within a few more minutes this gave way to an unreserved apology to everyone and anyone who felt that they had been smeared. His campaign managers did not look too unhappy, though; after all, the leaflet had gone into every home in the constituency and, withdrawn or otherwise, they believe it would stick.

Mr Andrew Ellis, the Liberal agent, provided the key to all this. Their initial canvass returns had indicated that a third of the electorate was still undecided as to how to vote, the Labour vote was static, and Tory support was on the slide. Meanwhile, Mr Nicholas Edwards, the Secretary of State for Wales, has reportedly been working his own magic by telling delegates to the Welsh Conservative Party conference at Llandudno on Saturday that the opposition candidates, Brecon and Radnor had been behaving like "a mixture of the mafia and the mentally handicapped".

Mr Dafydd Wigley, Plaid Cymru MP for Caernarfon, claimed yesterday that Mr Edwards had made an amazing gaffe. "I can only imagine this was a mental blank," he said.

As for the sneers? Mr Willey said he was surprised by Richard Lacey. "He seemed a decent enough chap when I met him." Labour Party officials say privately that they will be making their attempt to secure the Liberal vote later this week. This will be done by direct leaflets to the voters, and not through the media.

Section: T. C. House (20p)
T. C. House (10p) 5.00p, 10.00p
T. C. House (10p) 2.00p, 5.00p, 10.00p

C5 charge

Anthony Thompson, aged 34, of Tottenham, Bristol, a fruit market worker, was charged yesterday with the first case to appear in court accused of stealing a Sinclair C5. He denied stealing and dishonestly handling the bicycle. Magistrates in Bristol adjourned the case until September 18.

Officials 'cynical' over new boards for police

By Alan Dunn
Home Office officials were criticised yesterday for taking a cynical and naive approach to the creation of joint boards to supervise the police when the six metropolitan councils are abolished next year.

Mr Barry Loveday, a lecturer in government at Birmingham polytechnic, who made the accusation, added: "It is clear that officials are not privately committed to what they are about to do."

"They seem to think that there will be no essential difference at all. I do not think that they are fully aware of the implications for the provinces of this particular piece of legislation."

The joint boards will be made up of councillors from the district councils within the new police territory.



A Celtic skill put to work

ANDREW LLOYD, (left), at 23 the youngest craftsman-commissioned to design and build the Bardic Chair, the premier award of the Royal National Eisteddfod, has been finishing it at his home near Rhy, where this year's festival of music and poetry will be staged in August.

He was able to take on the job as a result of the Government's Enterprise Allowance scheme, under which anyone over 21 who has been out of work for more than 13 weeks and can put up £1,000 capital is paid £40 a week for the first year's operations.

It took more than two months to fashion the chair from a single piece of Welsh oak.

A new chair is commissioned for every Eisteddfod and ends up as the most prized possession of the winning poet. Competitors are required to compose poems in strict verse on the theme Cynfa — Welsh for Habitat.

Audio firm 'encouraged illegal tape copying'

Amstrad, the audio manufacturers, incited buyers of their high-speed twin-cassette tape deck to break the copyright laws, a High Court judge ruled yesterday.

The equipment, which permits tape-to-tape recording at twice the normal speed, would inevitably be used to copy pre-recorded cassettes, said Mr Justice Whitford.

Buyers were even encouraged to copy their favourite cassettes, he added. If they did they could be in breach of copyright — "helping themselves to a slice of somebody else's cake."

The judge's ruling followed Amstrad's application for a declaration that they had done nothing unlawful in selling the stereo decks.

Instead, they were found to have "incited the procurement of copyright infringement." "Some taping was more of a problem in the recording business than report piracy," the judge said. "Amstrad knew perfectly well what a tape-to-tape facility was likely to be used for."

The equipment went on sale in 1984 for £150-£200, and Amstrad was said to have sold 25,000 decks. The company's High Court action followed a letter to retailers from the British Phonographic Industry, warning it about the equipment, BPI, which protects the copyright interests of the recording industry, contested Amstrad's action.

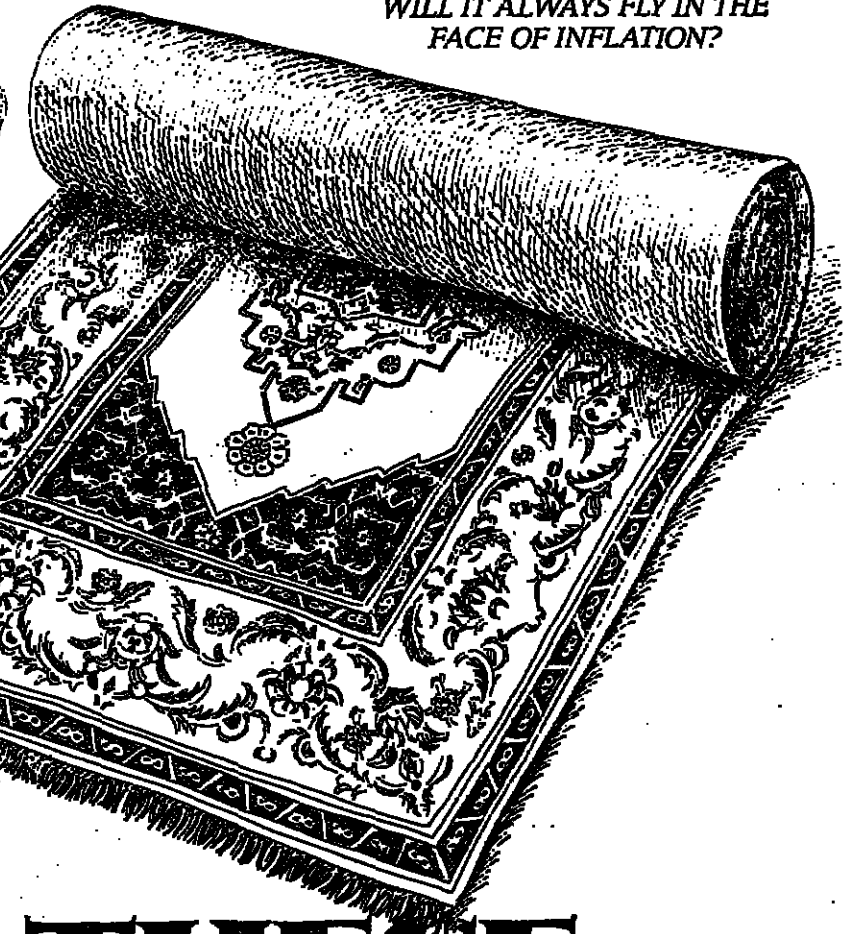
BPI's legal adviser, Mr Patrick Isherwood, said later that it would ask for the withdrawal of the decks, but there was no question of asking for the return of decks already sold. BPI would also seek damages for breach of copyright from Amstrad.

Amstrad's solicitor, Mr Anthony Willoughby, said the company was disappointed, and would appeal against the ruling.

During the hearing the judge heard how the equipment could be used for "innocent means." A birdwatcher, who had recorded the song of a rare species, said he made copies for fellow enthusiasts. There was nothing intrinsically wrong with Amstrad's equipment, only the use to which it was put, the judge said. The company's advertising had left no doubt that the equipment was aimed primarily at the popular music market. "A copyright notice on the decks and in Amstrad's advertising was either barely noticeable or was 'unintelligible to ordinary people,'" said the judge.

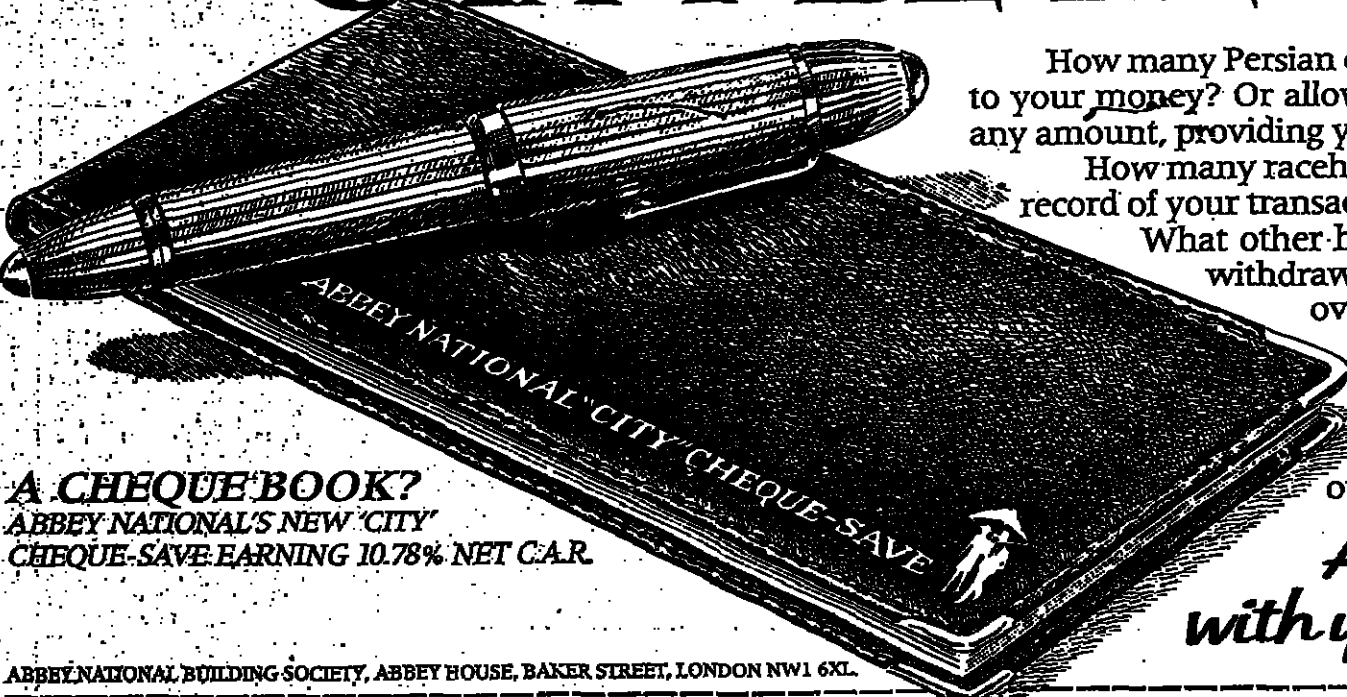


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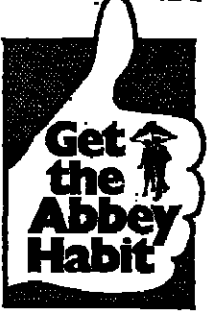
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Retirement volunteers needed to shorten working life

Kinnock abandons jobs aim

By Keith Harper,
Labour Editor

The Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, argued yesterday that the halcyon days of full employment were over, and called for voluntary reductions in the retirement age and in the workforce to avoid permanent mass unemployment.

Mr Kinnock's remarks upstaged the opening session of the Transport and General Workers' union's biennial conference at Bournemouth, where he also took time out to savage fringe elements within the party. He gave them "the short-arm job treatment" and invited them to indulge their hobby elsewhere.

So rapturously were these last comments received by more than 1,000 delegates in a standing ovation of genuine warmth that they almost concealed the importance of Mr Kinnock's real message: that

full employment in its old form could never return.

Mr Kinnock deliberately chose the platform provided by his own union to suggest fundamental changes in the approach to employment which would have to be pursued by a future Labour government. He lumped the retention of the state earnings-related pension scheme (Serps) and the reappraisal of employment as the twin pillars of a policy designed to look after people who have finished work and those still with jobs.

In his most significant speech to a trade union conference this year Mr Kinnock declared: "We are seriously seeking a modern system for full employment. That is not the full employment of the 1950s, 1960s or even the early 1970s — we know it's not coming back in that form."

The Labour leader said that

boosting demand, raising and generating extra opportunities for work were not enough — "we need to reduce the numbers requiring work."

He said that the process was already happening in the cruellest and most callous way through mass youth unemployment, or when a 54-year-old person was made redundant and forced into unwanted early retirement.

Mr Kinnock stressed that in addition to investing in expansion, education and training in youth and adulthood should be extended. He also advocated providing the means for voluntary and increasing reductions in the retirement age.

It would cost large sums of money and take many years — but in an age when the cost of not employing a 55-year-old with two children was greater than the cost of providing his

80-year-old father with a £30-a-week pension the prospects for that change became realistic. Failure to adopt a rational course would mean huge numbers of unemployed and an affluent few.

The abolition of Serps, said Mr Kinnock, was the biggest privatisation of them all. Millions of people who were now or would be contracted in would be compelled to move to private schemes and the "soft bonanza" for the pension companies.

Mr Kinnock then delighted his audience by turning his attention to problems nearer home. He demolished "sectional representatives" within the Labour Party. The movement was bent of winning, "and we will not tolerate people whose preoccupation is with the fringes and outer limits of politics."

Working brief, page 23

More London bus services out to tender

By John Ardill,
Environment Correspondent

London Transport has begun its second round of putting bus services out to competitive tender, 10 days before the Transport and General Workers' Union ballots crews on a strike over the first contracted services, due to start operation over the next two months.

Ten suburban routes in various parts of the capital will go out to tender immediately.

Meanwhile, all routes in Orpington and all those crossing the GLC boundaries with Surrey and Hertfordshire are being reviewed before tendering. These could provide the first package deal contracts covering all services in a specified area. About 40 services are involved.

Half the first 12 services put out to tender have been retained by LRT's London Bus subsidiary, while four go to the National Bus Company's London County and Eastern National subsidiaries and two to private sector firms, Len Wright and Crystals.

The contracting system is expected to produce subsidy savings of between 20 and 25 per cent.

Fares will not be affected. Tenders are being invited for the first 10 routes in the new phase on the existing level of service. But in many cases prospective contractors are being invited to put in separate alternative tenders, covering service improvements such as higher frequencies.

Guerrillas' urban camps new problem in Bogota

From Juan de Onís in Bogotá

"M-19" roared the festive slanting crowd in the clear air the sound seemed to carry as far as the presidential palace, visible in the distance from the Bogotá slum called Lourdes.

We hope President Betancur is listening. Commander Reuben of the M-19 guerrilla movement, shouted and the crowd cheered.

The crowd sang Colombia's national anthem. Men, women, and children danced in the street. The song was "The people move with the M-19," set to the rhythm of the vallenato, a popular Colombian dance.

That street party inaugurated the 25th anniversary of the M-19 guerrilla movement in the past six weeks. No guns were in sight. The speeches were moderate, but

there was an undercurrent of tension.

The guerrillas' urban command posts set up in the poorest and most thickly populated sectors of Bogotá, have alarmed the wealthy and become a security concern for the military and police.

In Cali, the main city of southern Colombia there are 27 M-19 camps. Camps have also been installed in Medellín, the main industrial city, Barranquilla, the big Atlantic port, and six other cities.

Until M-19 joined the other guerrilla group here, the Communist Party's revolutionary armed forces (FARC) in a truce with the government last August, many of its leaders were in jail, urban activity was underground, and rural armed columns of the M-19 had been driven into distant

jungle areas by the army.

M-19 is a shorthand label for the April 19 movement, created 11 years ago by followers of the late General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, who ran for President on a populist platform in 1970. He backed said he was deprived of victory by Colombia's traditional parties through fraud. M-19 was then formed to take power by force.

Under last year's truce the reaction of two guerrilla groups has been different. FARC has concentrated on getting land or jobs for its 9,000 armed men in their rural strongholds. M-19 has gone for a more ambitious goal of building a political base in the urban slums. In February the M-19 national command decided to come out into the open with its urban militants.

Commander Pacheco, who runs the Villa Gloria hillside

slum in south-east Bogotá, is a short bearded man of 38 who wears a French workman's cap. Pacheco joined M-19 secretly when he was teaching the history of culture at a private university. In 1983 he joined the M-19 combat forces and was involved in fighting as recently as January in the Cauca valley near Cali.

As commander of an urban camp, he thinks his public role is more dangerous than rural insurgency. "The only real defence we have here against repression is the support of the people with whom we live," he said.

Police patrols often circle the camp. The army particularly objects to the military instruction that M-19 militants are giving to young men, because by now the pacification programme sponsored by President Betancur has broken down.

The ceasefire agreements, negotiated directly by him, called for the insurgents to lay down their arms and offered amnesty under a national peace commission. Mr. Betancur also promised political and social reforms.

The truce has not held. The military has blamed the guerrillas who continue armed operations. The guerrillas have blamed the military, rightwing vigilantes, the traditional political parties in Congress, and the Minister of Government, Mr. Jaime Castro.

Mr. Betancur, a maverick Conservative Party member, tries to govern on the basis of personal popularity over the heads of the main parties. But he has little support in Congress now. He is barred by the constitution from running again next May.

On the left, he is no longer viewed as reliable. The guerrillas whom he used to court at meetings at the presidential palace now say he has betrayed them.

As a result Colombia's violence has not been slowed by the pacification plan. Rightwing death squads linked to the local police are killing union leaders and political activists; and leftwing guerrillas and criminals are extorting money from businessmen kidnapping wealthy landowners for ransom, and killing suspected informers.

The violence that had been confined to remote areas before the so-called peace plan is being brought into the cities. Mr. Enrique Santos Castellón, editor of El Tiempo, Colombia's leading newspaper, said last week security forces throttled a national strike by arresting hundreds of demonstrators. —Los Angeles Times.

US embassy in San Salvador urges employees to be cautious

Reagan aid attacked by Archbishop

by Jonathan Steele

The radio named the El Salvador's Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas has quoted last week's guerrilla hoisting of four off-duty US Marines at a pavement café with the army's bombings, and forced expulsions of civilians. In his regular Sunday sermon he also described President Reagan's decision to step up military aid to the Government as dangerous.

The Archbishop has been an consistent supporter of dialogue between the Government and the guerrillas, and his latest effort to strike an even-handed note by condemning violence on all sides fits in with that. But it is bound to sound increasingly desperate in the face of the rising tension in El Salvador, now that the guerrillas seem to be signalling a new stage of urban warfare to make up for the army's heightened offensive in the countryside.

The US embassy has ordered its diplomats and employees to be more cautious, and the army has been making random checks on motorists and pedestrians, as well as house-to-house searches. The guerrillas' underground Radio Encuentro said the guerrillas intended to expel all US military men from El Salvador, along with warned them that "if they come for war, they will leave in coffins."

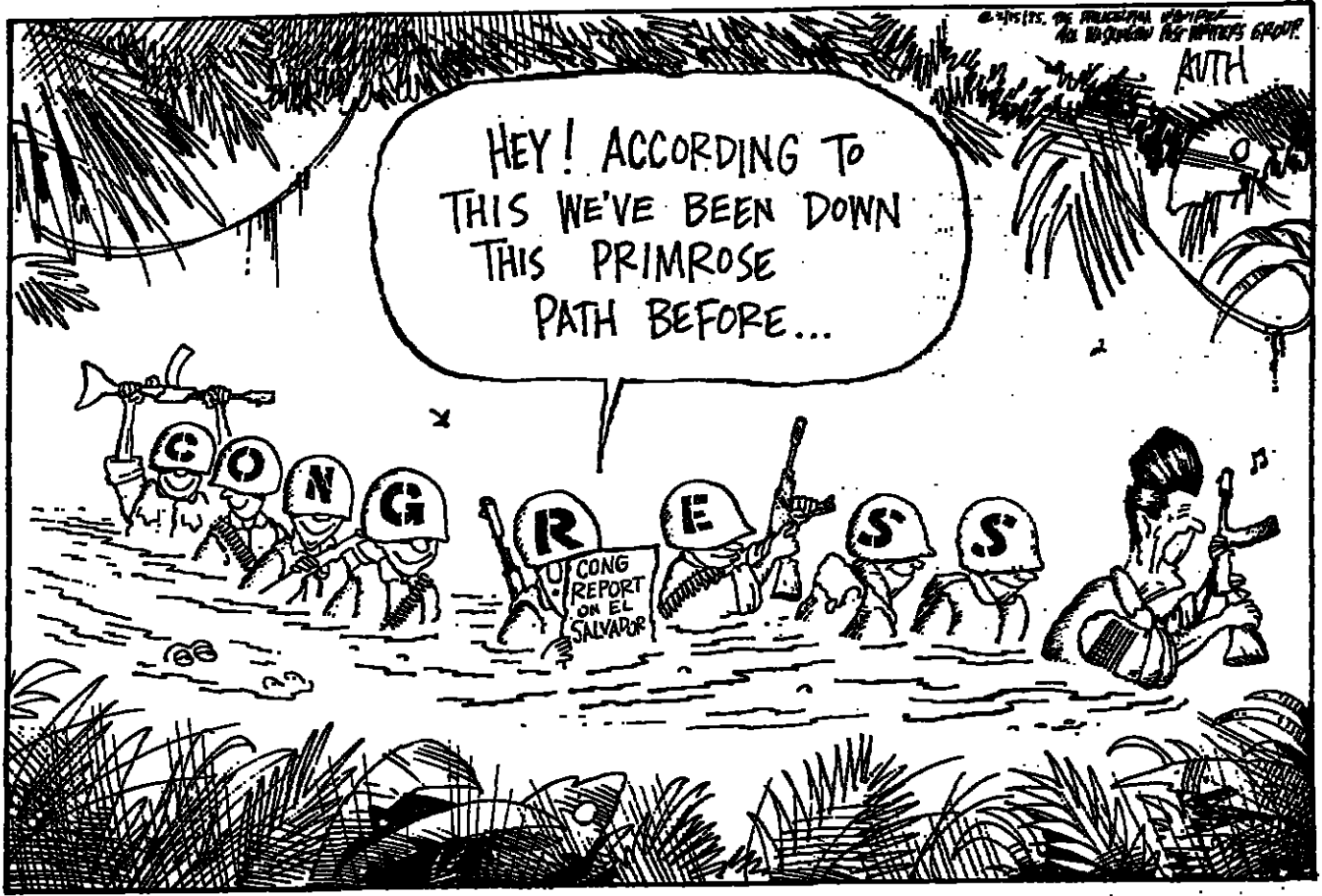
The radio named the Mordocruz Cruz group as responsible for killing the Marines. The group is the urban unit of the Central American Revolutionary Workers Party, one of the smallest of the five separate sections of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.

A leading commander of the party, Ms. Nidia Díaz, was captured recently and claims to have been accompanied on a Salvadoran helicopter by a uniformed American citizen who held a gun to her head. She was subsequently denied full medical treatment, and the killing of the Marines may have been a reprisal for that.

A new attack narrowly missed the Agrícola Minister, Mr. Carlos Aquino Duarte, on Saturday. A remote-controlled mine on a road 10 miles north of the capital damaged his car and rocket-propelled grenades were also fired.

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About 55 US military trainers work in El Salvador, along with medical teams and other soldiers brought in for temporary duty.



Vice-President uses tour to urge allies to coordinate action

IATA calls urgent conference on improving security

From Iain Guest in Geneva

The International Air Transport Association has called an urgent meeting of experts from 20 airlines to review the recent series of hijackings, and Sunday's crash of the Air India jumbo jet.

A spokesman at IATA headquarters here said that the meeting would take place at IATA's office in Montreal, probably next week.

Meanwhile, an IATA team of security specialists from four airlines — including British Airways — was due to leave Geneva last night to review airport security in Athens in the wake of the hijacking of the TWA jet.

IATA conducted a survey of Athens airport in 1980, but none of its recommendations has yet been acted on.

IATA has 137 member airlines, which between them account for 75 per cent of world traffic, and yesterday IATA spokesmen were at pains to insist that air travel is still the safest way to travel.

A spokesman estimated that at any time there are at least 2,000 international flights in the air. Last year, scheduled flights — as opposed to charters — carried 832 million passengers.

At the same time, IATA officials concede that passengers will probably feel more nervous as a result of recent incidents. There will now be a concerted effort from governments and airlines aimed at improving security at airports around the world.

In terms of security, 1985 is already turning into a bad year. So far, 17 planes have been hijacked since January 1 — the same number hijacked in the whole of last year. Since 1969, there have been

657 separate recorded hijackings. If a bomb is found to be the cause of Sunday's Air India crash, 1985 will easily surpass any other for deaths caused by explosions on board planes.

Between 1969 and 1981 (latest figure) there were 82 cases of bombs exploding on board planes. A total of 685 people were killed, although only seven deaths occurred in the five years between 1977 and 1981.

As far as the Athens hijacking is concerned, airlines tend to agree that the angry criticism about lax security at Athens airport voiced by President Reagan following the TWA hijacking is justified.

Pan-Am has already cancelled its daily flight to Athens, and several other airlines

THE US Department of Transport lists seven explosions on international aircraft between January, 1982, and July last year. They range from the Chinese and Syrian airlines to Air France, which suffered two incidents, including an explosion in the central baggage section which injured 24 people during a stop-over at Nijmegen in Chad, in March 1984.

The only explosion resulting in major tragedy was the bomb which killed 112 people on a Gulf Air flight on 19 June, en route to Abu Dhabi in September, 1983.

But the department's six-monthly report to Congress on the effectiveness of its internal US security measures notes that, while hijackings are drastically down, the number of so-called "suicide bombs" is increasing.

are said to be reviewing the situation.

Early in April, airlines wrote to the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreu, asking that the 1969 recommendations by the IATA team be implemented. When no obvious improvements were introduced, airlines decided to conduct their own security measures, including a second body search of passengers.

This is reported to have angered the Greeks, who ordered the procedure to stop on June 1. The airlines appealed, and were allowed to continue the measures until July 1.

Ironically, an IATA consultant was instructing 150 Greek policemen in airport screening at the time the TWA plane was hijacked.

It is not yet known how or when the hijackers of the TWA jet smuggled their weapons on board. One of the hijackers has been reported as saying he wrapped a pistol in fibre glass to hide the X-ray image.

IATA officials said that normally this would have been detected by machines. But, they said, such is the volume of luggage to be screened that it is hard for security personnel to stay constantly keyed up.

Security measures undertaken in Montreal before the departure of the Air India jumbo were apparently tight. Three cases were taken of the Air India jet after sniffer dogs raised an alarm. The airline had asked the Canadian Government to tighten security a month earlier.

The dilemma for airlines and airports, which are responsible for security, is that any tightening in security, while unlikely to be absolutely foolproof, is also bound to make air travel even less attractive for travellers, particularly over short distances.

Air India tipped of terrorist threat

From Ajay Rose in New Delhi and Robert Whymant in Tokyo

INDIAN intelligence agencies are believed to have tipped Air India about a terrorist threat to its international flights 10 days before the plane crash off the coast of Ireland.

Intelligence sources said that they had received information that Sikh separatist groups in India and abroad were planning to make a concerted attempt to disrupt Air India flights all over the world.

Air India's managing director, Captain D. Bose, denied yesterday that the airline had received any specific threat, although he admitted that in recent weeks security measures had been tightened on its international flights.

"We felt that the checks were fool-proof but if they have not worked it means that our security system has been penetrated," he said. He refused to elaborate when asked whether this meant that security staff at Montreal airport had been connived with by Sikh terrorists.

Air India and civil aviation officials in India said yesterday that security measures were being further tightened on all Indian domestic and international flights following the Air India crash.

Police and intelligence agencies are also in touch with their counterparts in Canada, the US, and Britain to get more details of claims made by terrorist groups that they were responsible for the crash.

There is growing conviction among officials that only a bomb explosion in mid-air could have sent down the plane into the Atlantic Ocean before its pilot could send out any distress signals.

"No other possibility strikes my mind," said Captain Bose, himself a veteran pilot and aviation expert. He told correspondents that initial investigation seems to rule out a technical failure as the reason for the crash.

Relatives of the crash victims are still awaiting clearance to go to Ireland and identify the dead.

Meanwhile, Japanese police were keen yesterday to establish whether an explosion in a container of luggage unloaded from a Canadian airliner was connected with the Air India crash.

It was thought that Sunday's incident at Tokyo international airport, in which a container of luggage was torn apart, could shed some light on the Air India disaster. The blast in which two Japanese airport workers were killed and four others injured, occurred 40 minutes after a Canadian Pacific Airlines jumbo jet arrived in Tokyo from Vancouver.

Among the luggage unloaded was that of passengers who had transferred from Toronto, which is where the Air India flight originated.

Japanese police have little to go on, but several pieces of rubbish were found in debris around the site of explosion and forensic tests indicated that these might be part of a bomb. Police believed the blast was apparently caused by powerful explosives set off by a timing device which has yet to be found.

But police do have a list of 374 passengers who were on the plane, and their whereabouts and are working through the list in a search for clues. Their hypothesis at the moment is that a bomb was hidden aboard the Canadian Pacific flight timed to go off either before or as the plane was coming into land. The flight arrived in Tokyo ahead of schedule.

The airport at Narita, 37 miles from Tokyo, was the scene of violent clashes between police and demonstrators during its construction and radical students and farmers have continued violent actions since its opening.

Police said that six passengers who checked bags aboard the Canadian Pacific flight did not actually board the aircraft.



One of the 31 Lebanese prisoners released by Israel is greeted as he arrives back in Tyre on a Red Cross bus. Israel still holds over 700 Lebanese



Out of the wreckage of the Air India jumbo jet which crashed into the sea 150 miles off the coast of Ireland; above, an RAF helicopter crew member carries a doll picked up out of the sea; below, a nurse accompanies the body of a victim of the crash as it is carried ashore. Both scenes took place at Cork



Warning given to Sikhs in Canada

From Hugh Winsor in Ottawa

The 200,000 strong Canadian Indian community, almost evenly divided between Sikhs, Hindus, and Muslims, has frequently reflected the fierce communal differences of their homeland. Incidences of violence have increased recently and there have been several shootings.

Even before there was any formal indication of the cause of the Air India crash, spokesmen for Sikh temples in Toronto and Ottawa reported that they had received telephone threats warning of violence to Sikh communities which they assumed came from other Indian groups. One spokesman said: "I know we are going to be blamed for this, even though we had nothing to do with it."

Tensions have increased sharply following the raid on the Golden Temple in Amritsar last June, but an organisation called Khalistanis in exile of an independent state for the Punjab, had already been in operation in Toronto.

Another organisation, called the World Sikh Organisation, has offices in the Toronto area and frequently acts as spokesmen for Sikh aspirations.

Earlier this month, the WSO held a press conference to accuse the government of India of inciting hatred against the Sikh community in Canada. This conference was held after Toronto police received a telephone call saying that Sikhs were planning to bomb a concert in a large stadium on June 9 featuring Lata Mangeshkar, a popular Indian singer.

Sikh community spokesmen denied at the same time that there was any violence planned, stating that the Indian singer also had many fans within the Sikh community. Nevertheless, one Toronto radio station cancelled a Sikh religious broadcast, but the concert went off with enhanced security, but no incidents.

The WSO used the occasion to accuse Mr Surinder Malik, India's Consul-General in Canada, of undertaking a "massive propaganda campaign" against Sikhs.

Two other incidents have contributed to the atmosphere. There were reports that a possible third man in the murder of the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, had fled to Canada and was being sheltered in the Sikh community here, but those reports have never been substantiated.

There were reports at the time of the assassination that Toronto Sikhs celebrated the killing with champagne, but that was also denied later. Last autumn, five Sikhs were convicted of assaulting the former Indian High Commissioner to Canada when he visited Winnipeg, which has a Sikh community of about 6,000 people.

Another Sikh, Fauja Singh Bains, was convicted in 1982 of attempted murder in a shooting incident during a Sikh demonstration in Toronto aimed at the actions of the Indian government. Two other demonstrators and a policeman were injured.

Outburst against Russians

From Michael White in Washington

As President Reagan bowed to the inevitable last night and called off his fury against the day holiday on his California ranch, the Administration's frustration at the continuing impasse over its 40 hostages in Beirut erupted in an outburst against the Soviet Union.

Sweeping aside demands by Mr Mahdi Barri, the Shiite Amal leader, that the hostages would not be released until the US navy task force withdrew from the area, Administration spokesmen described as "preposterous" and "irresponsible" Moscow's claims that the US was using the crisis as a lever to force the Soviet Union to withdraw from the Middle East.

Washington's anger at what is seen as opportunist mischief-making is enhanced by its conviction that terrorist acts around the world are suddenly getting out of hand. In a crisp statement yesterday, the State Department's spokesman, Mr Bernard Kalb, linked the TWA hijack with the Frankfurt bombing, the Air India disaster, and the Canadian Pacific bomb in Tokyo, in a plea that "all nations must unite."

He said that the US "condemns in the strongest possible terms the despicable acts by terrorists in the past days against innocent travellers, claims of responsibility over the Air India crash, and revealed that the Secretary of State, Mr Shultz, had written to his opposite numbers in Canada, India, and Japan, offering sympathy and cooperation.

With no positive movement to report on the diplomatic manoeuvrings in which the US is seeking to bring international pressure to bear upon the hijackers, there was no early confirmation of reports that President Reagan may even have spoken on the telephone to his old adversary, President Assad of Syria.

Israel frees Shi'ites

From David Landau in Jerusalem

A second larger group of Shi'ite prisoners may be released from the Attit gaol at the weekend following the release yesterday of 31 of the Lebanese detainees held there. This was the "informed speculation" here in Jerusalem last night.

Apparently, Israel is planning further releases regardless of the response of the hijackers in Beirut, though the releases would presumably cease if hundreds were freed and still the hijackers refused to free any of the American hostages.

The 31 men were taken from the prison in mid-morning aboard army lorries, the small convoy sandwiched between escorting jeeps. The Shi'ites sat on the floor of the lorries with their hands tied.

Hundreds of relatives and Shi'ite Muslim militiamen greeted the freed prisoners. Wearing red and black jogging suits, they knelt in the sand outside the International Red Cross (ICRC) office in Tyre to celebrate their release with an open-air prayer.

The militiamen and relatives joined them, chanting "Allah is great. There is no god but Allah." They also shouted Iranian revolutionary slogans and warned: "Beware, enemies, we are coming."

Hundreds of men, women, and children rushed to meet the yellow school bus which brought the prisoners to the southern town of Tyre from the border under ICRC and UN escort.

Some prisoners said that the Israelis had forced them to keep their hands on their heads for several hours at a time. "We were treated like animals," said Radwan Abdel Rida, aged 24.

The Israeli army spokesman, formally announcing the release, reiterated the official formula that it was not linked to the hijack in Beirut, but was part of an ongoing programme. Israel announces each week that it would free security conditions in south Lebanon permit.

The deputy prime minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, maintained in an American television interview yesterday that Israel had not been influenced in its decision to release the 31 by considerations of its standing in American public opinion.

But it is clear that this was an important element in the Government's decision. Mr Abba Eban, the former foreign minister and now chairman of the Knesset foreign affairs committee, noted pointedly that the American public's support and sympathy had been vital to Israeli assets "for decades."

The Prime Minister, Mr Peres, told the committee that he had not "coordinated" yesterday's release in advance with the Administration. He had merely "informed" Washington that it would take place.

Redouble terror fight, says Bush

By Hella Piek

The US Vice-President, Mr George Bush, calling for a redoubling of the international fight against terrorism, has begun a tour of Western Europe designed to coordinate allied action on more effective prevention.

Although he originally planned to try to win European support for President Reagan's War on Terrorism, Mr Bush will now concentrate on the much more urgent priority of anti-terrorist measures.

President Reagan has already given Mr Bush the job of setting up an anti-terror task force to coordinate action with the European countries.

Mr Bush said in Rome yesterday that the Italian Government had assured him of its utmost co-operation on his mission. But he refused to disclose anti-terror measures he had discussed with the Prime Minister, Mr Bettino Craxi, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Giulio Andreotti, on his one-day Italian visit, the first stop of his tour.

The US Vice-President is also visiting Bonn, The Hague, Brussels, Geneva, Paris and London.

Mr Bush yesterday praised Italy's record on fighting terrorists, saying he had enormous respect for the country's handling of terrorism. But he told a press conference there was an urgent need to redouble international efforts to safeguard innocent people

against terrorism of the kind the world was witnessing now.

Mr Bush reinforced Washington's refusal to seek the release of the TWA hostages in Beirut by calling on Israel to agree to Shi'ite demands for the release of all its Lebanese prisoners.

"We are not in the posture now, have been or will be, of knocking under to terrorist demands," he declared.

Such demands would never be sanctioned by the US government, he added. The release yesterday of 31 Lebanese Shi'ites by the Israelis had nothing to do with efforts to secure the freedom of the American hostages, he said.

He also spoke of the Air India crash, which "has shaken the conscience of the world." He said he was "deeply moved."

Mr Bush said he still did not know whether the crash had been caused by a bomb. He added: "I would hate to think that anyone was so depraved that they would take more than 300 innocent lives in an attempt to settle some grievance."

In Bonn, where he arrived last night, he will again focus on anti-terrorist measures, and has been assured in advance that Chancellor Helmut Kohl will take a tough stance against all forms of violence.

Security at West German airports is already being stepped up, but, as in Italy, was urged to be taken by Nato allies are being kept secret.

Plane fares may rise

By Michael Smith, Industrial Editor

The loss of the Boeing 747 jumbo will not immediately send air fares climbing, the rising cost of insurance cover is certain to influence airlines as they come to renew their policies.

Some two-thirds of the jumbo was directly or indirectly insured in the London market. Although the four-engine jet was initially insured by the Indian government-owned General Insurance Corporation of India, around two-thirds of the \$7 million insurance cover was transferred to London under complex "reinsurance" agreements.

The crash, and the recent spate of hijackings in the Middle East, culminating in the demand of another jet follow moves earlier this year by the insurance industry to raise premiums on aircraft by 25 per cent and on passenger liability by 60 per cent.

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Hostages are, it seems, having a wonderful time

From Ian Black in Beirut

"FIRST of all," said Colonel Akel Haidar, with the weary air of a man who has said it a hundred times in the past few days, "there are no negotiations. We are mediators in this case. We transmitted the demands of the hijackers to the American Administration. We didn't receive any positive answer."

It was hard not to feel sorry for Colonel Haidar, the deputy of Mr Mahdi Barri on the political of the Shi'ite Amal movement. Swasting in the glare of the television lights in an airless, crowded cell of Mr Barri's home yesterday, he was anxious to convince a sceptical world that, despite the deadlock in the TWA crisis, the

37 American hostages are having the time of their life.

"They are treated well, as you know," he told the assembled reporters. "You have seen them. They are eating well. They are having fun. They went to the beach. They have their television, they have radios, newspapers. They have a lot of discussion with our brothers. They are living like us. When you meet them later on after they are released I'm sure every one of them will have gained at least two to four pounds."

Colonel Haidar, an elegant middle-aged man with swept-back grey hair and fashionable double-breasted suit to match, said he would be against another meeting between the hostages and the press, like the chaotic and

violent event held at Beirut airport last Thursday.

"If we now start putting them in direct contact with their families, the affair will last," he said.

The colonel, a French-educated lawyer, whose military rank comes from a period spent with the Lebanese Denzime Bureau, insisted that there were no gestures that could be made in response to Israel's release yesterday of 31 of the 768 Lebanese prisoners the hijackers are demanding.

"We have already made a lot of gestures, like taking care of the hostages, by treating them very well, by giving them radios and films — cowboy films especially. They are having very fine and wonderful food. It's Lebanese food — we don't have

T-bone steaks — but they're having good meals."

"They are getting food from the best restaurants in Lebanon, which doesn't happen to you in the United States. You are forced to eat what your wife is cooking for you."

"If and when the American hostages are released, the Amal official made it clear, they will know a lot more than they did before their liberation flight from Cairo to Rome on June 14 about the Shi'ite version of the recent history of Lebanon."

"They are reading," said Colonel Haidar, as if listing the hostages' swift educational progress. "They are seeing an awful lot of shows regarding the destruction of our area by the American fleet. And they saw also the

result of the blowing up of the car in Bir el-Abd, which killed about 70 people and injured more than 200."

The colonel, never at a loss for a swipe directed at the United States, was referring to the unauthorised secret operation when Lebanese employees of the CIA planted a car bomb near the southern Beirut headquarters of Sheikh Hussein Fadlallah, the Shi'ite religious leader associated with the radical Hizbullah group.

"They are asking us about our policy in Lebanon, what happened in the south. Believe me, they are living a very, very rich experience. These are favours."

"We are not trying to persuade them to become Shi'as," Colonel Haidar said.

"We are trying to tell them only that there is another civilisation in the world apart from you have to respect it just as we respect Western civilisation."

But did he consider, one American correspondent asked, with more than a hint of truculence, that holding innocent tourists as prisoners was part of Lebanese Shi'ite civilisation?

"Well, said the colonel, briefly flummoxed, "that's a very good question. Certainly not," he replied, after a moment's pause.

"Then why are you not releasing them?" the correspondent persisted. "We are not holding them," Colonel Haidar smiled back beatifically. "We are mediators."

Beryl Crockford (better known by her pre-marriage name Mitchell) has tried three sex tests in her time. She may have muscles like low ropes knotted round her shoulders, but there's no doubt she's a woman. She's not a bashful flower — or indeed a shrinking violet — either. As Britain's top oarswoman, she has taken on the men in and out of the water. So when it came to ever-pressing need for cash — boats and oars have never come cheap — Beryl had the bright idea of approaching the manufacturer of an undeniably female product. She wrote to Tampax, a big manufacturer with a women-only market, on the premise that male athletes cream off the obvious ready cash from tobacco companies and the like.

It never occurred to her to be squeamish or shy at the thought of a sanitary manufacturer's name emblazoned on the winning bows of the double sculls she is in the habit of powering first over the winning line with her partner, Lin Clark, and plastered all over their triumphant sweatshirts as the duo are interviewed afterwards live on TV.

But after some nail-biting weeks of hope, Tampax came back with the answer no — and their reason ultimately came down to the Independent Broadcasting Authority's ban on sanitary protection being advertised on television.

It was not quite what they thought at first. Tampax, as the brand leader, was secretly very happy at the advertise-

When Beryl Crockford (right) decided to approach Tampax for sponsorship, they turned her down — due to an IBA ban on sanitary protection being advertised. Now, too late for Beryl, the IBA are changing their policy.
Sarah Boseley reports

Tampaxed

ing ban which saved them money. Sponsoring top women rowers was a trend they decided, after a bit of thought, it was as well not to start.

But Beryl and Lin, forthright women that they are, were horrified by this feeble-mindedness, as they considered it and actually "personally offended" that tampons are felt to be beyond the pale for television when, for instance, toilet paper evidently is not. Haven't we all seen reams of the stuff unravelled across our screens by winsome puppies? In their book, it was nothing more than sexism.

Beryl, a lecturer at the Hammersmith and West London College of Further Education, said: "Women are not allowed to mention the

fact that they have periods. Forget sport — I think that's ridiculous.

"When I'm teaching girls I have to think about it. It affects their performance and small things like showers. Girls won't tell me when they've got a period because parents have said they shouldn't talk about it."

And an angry Lin expostulated: "I suspect it is men who are ruling Tampax and are treading very carefully. If a woman were there she'd say — tough luck and stop being sexist."

As luck would have it — too late for Beryl and Lin — the IBA has just decided on a two-year experiment, allowing sanitary protection adverts on Channel 4 only from September. This is not the first trial period. About five

years ago, there was a six-month trial with ads that were so terribly tasteful, cloudy and dreamy that you might have wondered afterwards just what the product was. Nonetheless, "we got an unprecedented number of complaints over a thousand," an IBA spokesman said, from men and women young and old. Most people seemed to object to seeing the ads in mixed company.

Strangely enough, the IBA has for some time allowed the advertisements on radio, and does not get complaints about them. Their theory runs that people more often listen to radio on their own, so they are not embarrassed.

Now the IBA feels it is time to test the water again, and find out if attitudes have sufficiently changed. They are

not going at it like a bull at a gate, of course. Last time they stipulated the ads should be shown only after 9 pm. This time "we will be asking the television companies to make sure they consider that the placing of the advertisements is in suitable programmes on Channel 4." This means programmes unlikely to be watched by children. They must also be discreet and fairly strict guidelines will be issued, stipulating, for instance, that ads must not undermine women's confidence in their own personal hygiene.

The IBA, still cautious, thinks, however, that times may indeed have changed. "We feel perhaps the products themselves are more well known and we expect a lesser degree of complaint."



Beryl and Lin may perhaps be at the other end of the scale from the sort of people who complained last time round. They are no-nonsense women. It's not only their muscles that are like iron. Their determination and will to win are steely to the point where they regularly clash with those in their sport who believe that amateurs should go about their training in an amateurish way.

Social life to them is a clap net from those who came second in the race. Such determination has paid off. In 1981 Beryl was the first West European woman to take a place on the Olympic winner's rostrum away from the Communists when she won a silver medal in the single sculls.

She is also the British

heavyweight sculls 1000m record holder and, testifying as much to her good nature as her sporting abilities, she is television's Superstar reigning champion.

So far ahead of the field is she that, now she has lost 21lb to turn lightweight, at nine stone, she and Lin, the British lightweight sculling champion, are not only leading their own class but are beating all the women's heavyweight crews well.

But the question in the air whether people like Beryl and Lin are still in a minority. And as for their cash problem, they have now no need to take up cudgels on behalf of Tampax, because they will have Playtex instead plastered across their chests — figuratively speaking — in the coming season. The bra manufacturers have agreed to sponsor them to the tune of £3,000 for a year which will buy them the boat they really want and, they hope, a world championship title.

THE UGLY SISTER

A WOMAN writes: "Have you noticed how lately the newspapers and television and the Government and unions and the Church and politicians and so forth have stopped telling us we must face reality? They have started to present boring information about the end of western civilisation as we know it as though we were reading it in a women's magazine or in Mills and Boon. I enclose a few examples taken at random this week:

"Weather forecast for the weekend — 'a few light clouds will flit with our coastal areas, but a much stronger body of cloud dominates the bulk of the country. While low-lying parts of the region may be caressed by gentle breezes, for most of us the sun can only hope to find the odd chink in a few dammy areas, and heavy spurts of rain, particularly in the valleys. It will be a few days before we can expect to feel the sun again."

"Financial news — 'The ailing pound sank to a new low yesterday, but rallied feebly later in a burst of feverish attempts at resuscitation, and an injection of undiluted confidence from the Government's prognosis of eventual recovery. But experts who have taken the international temperature of sterling feel that a prolonged bleeding of the economy will lead to a collapse before a transfusion of funds can help to stabilise the pound's condition."

"Sports report — 'The batsman faced the second assault, the bowler bounding towards the crease, releasing his ball at something like 80 mph. He got a touch to it on the outside edge, stroking it through the covers for a quick one-two. He groped for the next ball, which tickled the spot close to the leg where a previous player had left his mark. No score. The bowler failed to get a rise out of the man, but did not waver, steering it firmly through the undefended gap beyond the slip and beyond the boundary. The next ball was of a good length, and he pulled the ball back, but did not wither, steering it firmly through the undefended gap beyond the slip and beyond the boundary. The next ball was of a good length, and he pulled the ball back, but did not waver, steering it firmly through the undefended gap beyond the slip and beyond the boundary."

"Industrial news — 'Industrial relations have improved in terms of wastage of jobs, but workers felt that they had had to swallow an undigested diet of management sauce. Bones of contention included the way the bosses made a meal out of increased production and then a dog's dinner of negotiations so that even after hours of negotiation officials did not expect to throw up anything new. They had forced management to digest unpalatable facts but could offer few crumbs of comfort. The company was to force-feed them with new technology, and then a takeover would swallow their markets and eat into profits. When they were gobbled up by foreign competition, they could expect the parent company to cream off the gravy and abandon them to the leftovers."

"I do not feel myself that we should sweep this under the carpet, and we should air our views and iron out the facts. Is the dusty old male dominance being rubbed away at last, or are we women being taken to the cleaners in some way? I am not a very polished person myself, but I judge by appearances and it seems to me that we are being given a mangled version of what is happening."

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In a country where the debate about the introduction of civil divorce is hotting up, private investigation is a growth industry. Ronit Lentini meets a detective

Irish eye

Sandra Mara



YOU wouldn't cast Sandra Mara as Cagney or Lacey, nor would you know, meeting her, what she does for a living. She is small, soft spoken, decidedly unglamorous. Her office, located in an unassuming north Dublin suburb, bears no name plate on the modest red door. But since the retirement of her father, Ireland's first private investigator, she has been running K Security, Ireland's largest detective agency.

Getting into her father's business had been an inevitability. As a child Sandra Mara used to travel abroad with her father, who was reluctant to allow his only daughter to become a private eye, because "it was no life for a woman." She insisted and joined the firm at 19, working her way from the bottom, preparing case files, learning how to give evidence in court, studying the relevant legislation. He then sent her to the US, where she studied American techniques and equipment.

Even when Sandra Mara was a child, her father's agency dealt with matrimonial cases. "His came mainly from England, people left home and wanted a divorce. At the time, people accepted their fate, but today they are no longer prepared to put up with a bad marriage. We get women married only three months asking us to find out about their husbands' affairs."

Tracing errant husbands is only one job Sandra Mara and her ten investigators, female and male, tackle, but a large percentage of her clients are women, seeking a legally acceptable proof of their husbands' infidelity. "Amazingly, some women still blame themselves for the breakdown of their marriage even in cases of extreme violence," she says.

From where she sits, she says, divorce is an inevitability. "When you hear some of the horrific cases I have heard, you know there is no alternative." She tells of a man who locked his wife in a bedroom for two weeks with no food or permission to go to the toilet, forcing her to have intercourse with him. And of a man who scalded his two-year-old child and then while his eight-month pregnant wife stayed in hospital with the child, he raped her in hospital.

"It's unfair to women to continue to put up with this violence because of so-called Catholic morality," she says adamantly. "When on top of this husbands have affairs, wives are not prepared to put up with the violence they could otherwise tolerate. Generally speaking, Irish society's attitude is more lenient towards men. If a woman has an affair she is a slut and a bad mother but no

one thinks a man who has an affair is a bad father."

Barristers say 6 per cent of Irish marriages are at various stages of breakdown but Sandra Mara reckons the figure is closer to 60 per cent. "Affairs are usually linked to other marital problems or to alcoholism or gambling. Most of the men I come across want to have their cake and eat it. Because of the financial difficulty to keep two families, they prefer to stay married. Irish wives tend to assume their husbands are in the pub, which is tolerable. When they come home late and are questioned as to where they had been, there is often violence. So next time the wives don't ask."

When women come to Sandra Mara, they are often embarrassed. "They relax when they see it's a woman they're talking to. For many it's their first opportunity to discuss their problems and once they start, they cannot stop."

The agency's work depends on what the client wants, whether she wants a legal separation, a High Court Divorce *Mensa e Thoro*, which does not entitle you to remarry, or a Church annulment. In all cases, the work involves keeping the husband and his consort under surveillance, following him from work, to dinner, a show or a drink, to a hotel or to the woman's place. "We stay with them, find out the identity of the other woman, check

whether she is married, making sure she isn't a relative or a work associate. The payment depends on the work, but often, even after we have enough information to go to court with the wife wants us to continue to satisfy her curiosity."

Sandra Mara and her employees have never been detected. "Most husbands tend to go away out of their territory which is why most are shocked the first time they are confronted by the wife or in a solicitor's letter, about the affair. Their first tendency is to deny everything. If the case goes to court, they are always amazed at the extent of our information and surprised it is a woman giving evidence against them."

Sandra Mara has male matrimonial clients too. "Separated men come to find out if their wife is living with another man, usually in order to get the court's permission to stop paying maintenance. They don't use their wife's affair in order to get a separation — women are so much more dependent on their husbands," she observes.

She also gets single women who want to find out if the men they are involved with are married. "So many Irish men carry on a bachelor's existence after they marry, looking at marriage only in terms of financial responsibility. The wife, meanwhile, looks after the children, often neglects her appearance, and the vicious circle is almost predictable."

One of the two women council members of ISIS, the International Security and Investigation Service, and a member of the World Association of Detectives, Sandra Mara has never been asked what a nice girl like her is doing as a private investigator. She is the only woman heading a detective agency in Ireland and finds that being a woman can be an advantage.

"A woman can follow people and be less suspect in situations where a man would," she says. She admits the work can be dangerous at times but she never carries firearms (illegal in Ireland) and has excellent relations with the Garda.

She does not complain of the work's irregular hours. "You never know where or how long an investigation will last. Only yesterday I worked 28 hours on the job — you have to stay with a job until you have the required information. Sometimes it means sitting up all night outside the other woman's place, blink you may miss the husband going out." Her own husband and four children have got used to her crazy schedule.

Does she feel unhappy about the invasion of privacy her work entails? "The wife is our client and by the time the husband realises he has been followed, it's too late to do anything about it," she says. In a country where the debate about the introduction of civil divorce is hotting up, private investigation is a growth industry.

Mrs Gillick's victims

LETTERS

AS a schoolgirl of nearly 16 I have seen the effects of Victoria Gillick's campaign at first hand. I am amazed that she and her cronies can still fail to see that their labours have achieved nothing other than a ruling which condemns thousands of schoolgirls to untold misery.

Not content with the abuse of what should be a woman's fundamental right, control over her own body, Gillick and her disciples are now bent on perpetrating the old myth that "nice girls don't."

The problem is not, as Valerie Riches suggests, a class one. Nowadays there is no such thing as a "nice" girl (thank God), nice being a euphemism for obedient, unquestioning, snobbish, etc. The phenomenon of underage sex is unaffected by race and class barriers, and rather than preventing it the Gillick Ruling has served only to highlight it.

I attend a comprehensive school, which has nearly 2,000 pupils of both sexes. On the grounds, I have not spoken to one single pupil who supports Victoria Gillick's stance. The general consensus, from boys as well as girls, is that "she has to tell me how to behave!"

The moral majority really are the minority. At my school it is only a handful of parents who withdraw their children from sex education lessons, come and read unsuitable reading books and inundate the school with threatening phone calls every time a different point of view from their own is put across. Yet it is a very effective minority and teachers refuse to debate controversial issues and take "a kind of loving" of their syllabuses. The MPs who are bowing to pressure from similar groups would do well to remember that in three years' time today's teenagers will be voting. Will they vote for someone who helped make their adolescence so painful? Elizabeth Campbell, Norwich.

REFERENCE Polly Toynbee (June 17): for years the Church has been accused of having no voice of being a spent force, of being out of touch with the real world. It seems that as soon as Christians are able to speak out on a live social issue they are criticised as a minority pressure group. Miss Toynbee may not agree with the stand being taken by the particular group she is writing about but it seems odd to imply that Christians have an unfair advantage because they are able to gather support for a particular cause because they meet together every Sunday! Diana Bennett (Mrs), Bedfordshire, Warwickshire.

IT IS ALWAYS cheering to see a piece of good clean anti-Catholic scare-mongering, and Polly Toynbee's description of the "moral horde of moralisers, manipulated by the clergy, creating fear and despair a la Iranian Revolution among MPs, teachers, doctors and social workers was just right to fuel my most deplorable Monday morning fantasies (June 17). As a mullah manque (RC priest, member of the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children), I would dearly love her charges to have been true, although an irritating remnant of the rational in me tells me that if they were, the Catholic Church in this country should be proscribed.

Disgraced moral fanaticism does indeed exist. I have attended two inaugural meetings of branches of the SPUC, and on both occasions the drama was provided by concerted barracking by groups determined to break up the meetings. The issues involved in Warlock are of course far more complicated than those of the Abortion Act. The pity of Ms Toynbee's article is that it reduces them to the placard-

waving level, ignoring the fact that Catholics are logically motivated to favour research to reduce infertility and genetic defects, and that geneticists are fully aware of the ethical problems raised by the present awesome techniques and potential of their work. No legislative controls in this area can be perfect, but embryology urgently needs some sort of statutory protection from both future Frankenstein and Avast! larks. Ms Toynbee's article encourages the very attitude of parti pris and confrontation which she so imaginatively describes. Yours faithfully, J. D. Ardagh-Walker (Rev.), Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

RECENTLY Hugo Young wrote that opponents of the Powell Bill on embryo research were ceasing to put forward reasoned argument and becoming hysterical. Polly Toynbee has proved him right. She puts forward no arguments nor does she examine the issues involved. Instead we have a confused, illogical and offensive tirade. J. E. Storer, London SE5.

POLLY TOYNBEE doth protest too much! Those

opposed to embryo experimentation are not all the same as those opposed to abortion-on-demand or those who support Victoria Gillick and lumping them all together as one huge lobby accepting the Catholic view is a gross misrepresentation (ask Ian Paisley). Gordon Landreth, Bristol.

If the cap fits . . .

FAR from regarding the sheath as beneath my dignity (Jean Robinson, June 8), I regard it as an extremely useful part of the contraceptive armoury. The professor of obstetrics at my medical school would routinely fail medical students in the final examination who were unable to give precise details on the use of the condom.

However our aim as GPs is to try to help patients decide on the best method of contraception for their individual circumstances, which requires a knowledge of contraceptive techniques, risk factors and human behaviour. The condom has a place, but is not universally safe or acceptable. Dr Maura Fitzsimons, Liverpool.



A mother trapped by the stairs

I AM fed up with hearing about Sir Terence Conran's grand plans for revamping Debenhams (June 13). Has he ever tried visiting one of his own Mothercare stores with small children in tow? For the past six years I have struggled in various stages of pregnancy and/or with toddler in buggy — up a steep flight of stairs to get to the babywear in my nearest

Mothercare. None of the Mothercare branches I visit provides any facilities, like toilets for children. Does Sir Terence plan any improvements for stores he already owns, or are all his creative energies channelled into endorsing schemes for properties he has yet to acquire? Tina Shewring, Holme Hall, Chesterfield.

SOME PEOPLE THINK PERIOD PAINS ARE ALL IN THE HEAD.

Strangely enough, the people least sympathetic to period pains are probably women themselves.

They put up with the time of the month, believing it to be a natural part of being a woman. But the pain is real enough.

Now there is something you can do to ease away period pain.

For ten years GPs have been prescribing something

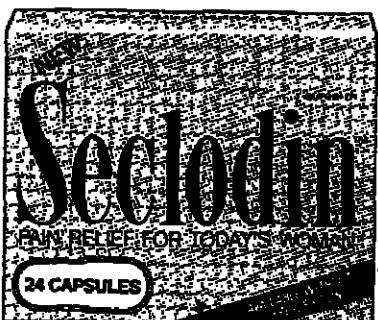
called Ibuprofen.

Now it's available without prescription in your chemist's, under the name of SECLODIN. Fast acting, and effective, it's an ideal answer to period pain.

Two easy-to-swallow capsules will soothe the pain away and help make your day easier.

Use your head next time you have period pain.

Use SECLODIN.



Pain relief for today's woman.

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THE BRITISH theatre has for a long time been shrouded in more than medieval mystery. Now all that is changing. Just as the Crossman Diaries lifted the lid off the relationship between Cabinet Ministers and the Civil Service, so a succession of theatre books have taken us inside the rehearsal-room and the director's office. Peter Hall's Diaries revealed the politicking inherent in a National Theatre. Simon Callow's *Being an Actor* was full of thespian angst at the controlling power of the director.

Now come two more books that rend the veil of the temple and de-mystify the craft of acting. Antony Sher's *Year Of The King*, a combination of diary and sketchbook, is a brilliant, comprehensive account of the ungodly obsession that led to the creation of his bottled-spider Richard III. *Players* of Shakespeare, edited by Philip Brockbank, is a more measured but no less fascinating account by 12 RSC actors of the creation of individual roles. The barriers are clearly crumbling: even Olivier is said to be working on a book on acting technique.

Is all this self-revelation a good thing? Unquestionably so. It gets away from publicity-puff and illuminates the creative process. Both the Sher book and *Players* of Shakespeare also demolish several myths. One is that the actor is a puppet. Another is that they are in the grip of the director: the rehearsal-room at least emerges as a democratic space.

A third is that academics are the only ones with insights into Shakespeare. A man who has played Hamlet 120 times is at least as likely to have valuable ideas about the character as someone who has pored over it in the study. I should like to see all new editions of Shakespeare's plays come equipped both with academic preface and a performer's perspective on the central character.

Sher's book, however, is not a dissertation on Richard III. It is more an account of the fixated, frenzied, questing actor who has played the role over an eight-month period. Roger Rees says in the anthology-book that if an actor doesn't need to play a part, he should let someone else have it. Clearly he needs to play Richard and in the book one sees how everything becomes grist to his mill: his own haunted sketches in which Daumen meets Francis Bacon, the Lion's head volcanic mountain South Africa, books and articles on compulsive murderers like



Sher: an actor who had to play Richard

Antony Sher's drawing of Olivier (right) captured the image of evil that has haunted every actor who has tried to re-create Shakespeare's Richard III. Michael Billington reports on Sher's gripping account of the making of a new Crookback and a book that reveals how other RSC actors approach their craft

Advice from the players

Nilsen and Sutcliffe, visits to remedial centres for the disabled. TV documentaries on bulls ("The massive hump — this, of course, is most relevant to me — is full and hard, a pack of muscle") and interviews with the severely disfigured who demolish the idea of the angelic cripple.

Reading all this I was struck by how much Sher's method owes to the Joint Stock and Mike Leigh technique in which the actor becomes a researcher rather than an instrument. Sher delves into the difference between the scottish hump (to

one side) and the kyphotic (central) and becomes quietly furious when the played-up stricken cripple provides the former rather than the latter. But one also sees how traditional imperatives of the play and the character cannot be denied.

Sher starts out (in November '83) wanting to avoid Olivier, black comedy, what Stopford Brooke calls "the chuckling pleasure" in evil. By final rehearsal he comes to realise that "The monster to strike pity and terror has gone, the new man has been born, a more human, a more funny and even a bit sexy." That is one reason



why his Richard works: he allows the character to take him by surprise.

The book offers one of the best accounts of creating a character I have ever read. It also shows that Sher observes life and people with an instinctive draughtsman's eye. Witness his description of Harold Innocent "with that magnificent Hogarth head, beetroot coloured, and clear blue eyes; the aspect of a furious newborn infant thinking 'Cah that a delivery?'"

But behind his forensic inquisitiveness and crackling prose the book may be inad-

vertently, points up Sher's dilemma as an actor: that, having given us two memorably imaginative portraits of the Fool and Richard III, he now needs to extend the range and colour of his voice and work his way through a less extreme gallery of Shakespearean characters. Mr Sher is, beyond peradventure, a star. To become a front-rank classic actor requires no less energy and commitment.

His book, however, like his acting, seizes one by the throat. *Players* of Shakespeare, as befits an anthology, is less urgent but

packed with insight and information. Its charm is that it simultaneously tells one a lot about the actors as well as the characters they described. Patrick Stewart's account of Shylock (which I've heard him give as a lecture) is full of analytic flair; Donald Sinden's line-by-line reading of Malvolvo has an eye for effect as well as cause; Roger Rees's essay on Posthumus is shot through with whimsical humour; Emma Jones's Hermione piece is shrewd and self-critical.

What *Players* of Shakespeare proves, above all, is

that there is no such thing as a definitive Shakespearean performance: temperament, interpretation, historical circumstance will always cause shifts of emphasis. Tony Church, who played Polonius in Hall's 1965 production and again in Barton's 1980 version, illustrates this superbly in his essay.

His first Polonius was polite, shrewd, opportunist, a Burglesque for the epitome of the Establishment against which Hamlet rages. By 1980, when he played the role again, the breakdown of happy families seemed more important than the Machiavellian excesses of government so his Polonius became affectionate, loving, courteous. The times had changed. So had the Hamlet. In the latter case it was Michael Fennelly himself who contributes a fine essay in which he pinpoints Hamlet as "a madman at a chamber concert."

People often decry the RSC's university-like approach to Shakespeare as if it had taken the blood and guts out of acting and given the director undue prominence. Fear of *The King* shows that the system is flexible enough to produce a bravura performance: *Players* in Shakespeare, not least in Sinden's Cusack's piece on Portia, reveals the fruitful tension between actor and director. What both books prove is that a thinking actor is more interesting than a non-thinking one.

Obviously there are mysteries in acting that lie beyond words. Obviously there is a lurking danger if, in rehearsal, everyone thinks they might be fooling for a scribbler's diaries. But the good thing about these two books is that they get far beyond the darling-I-was-wounded gushy showbiz memoir and give us the actor's uncensored view of character and events.

Macready's Journals offer a curse-and-tell view of 19th century theatre. Mrs Siddons wrote a memorable memorandum on the character of Lady Macbeth. Otherwise the history of performance is largely dependent on critical impressions: wonderful to read but inevitably dealing with the product rather than the process. I hope more actors come out of the literary closet, reveal more about how a specific role is achieved and put an end to the masonic secrecy that for so long made the workings of the British theatre a closed book.

Year Of The King by Antony Sher (Chatto £10.95). *Players Of Shakespeare* edited by Philip Brockbank (Cambridge University Press £12.50).

Alex Hamilton on the latest travel paperbacks.

World in a whirl

Around The World in 78 days by Nicholas Coleridge (1984, Sphere £1.95). Not so globe-trotting as globegalloping, Nicholas Coleridge departed the Reform Club in January last year with the aim of beating Pileus Fogg's 80 days. Of course he could have done it in rather fewer hours, and at about one tenth of the expense, by plane, but like Fogg he used just about every other kind of transport instead. He just made it but that wasn't really the point: others may beat the record again, but it's hard to imagine them beating his book for entertainment value.

Sustained by the contents of his carpet-bag, a swordstick for security, an itinerary of closely calculated connections and the need to write regular despatches for a London newspaper, he reported back at the top of his wit, and elegantly expanded it all for his book.

He can play the *jeu de fronde* with customs officials, disparage the pretensions of high style as well as the equivocations of low life, patiently absorb the cald of wandering horses to make interesting histories of them and, while on the wing, sketch in vivid impressions of the scenes he is passing through: he's overcome the gimcrackiness of travel and written a real comedy.

Hashish by Henry de Monro (1982, Penguin Travel £3.95). Swindled by his dearest friend out of his share of the profits in their snail-fishing venture in the Red Sea, de Monro recounts how he took the plunge into smuggling hash, and the fabulous reputation he made among the addicts albeit a novice. It has the typical style of the French adventurer — romantic but wry, full of hardships among the forgotten-by-God, but hair-breadth escapes through divine intervention, the matching of his wit with the vagabonds, and suspense as he uncovers the dangerous stuff. It's a good yarn of how, in Greece, he negotiated 1200 Kgs of it, euphemistically known among bent Customs officers as "flowers of hemp," and with his faithful crew of pretend pearl-fishers carried it through all the hazards of the Gulf into Suez and Egypt.

Ooty Preserved by Mollie Panter-Downes (1982, Century £3.50). The much-travelled Mollie P.D. incidentally called Ooty, India, how he took the plunge into a book on the dwindling band of rai survivors, and their coalescence into a general European group, against a historical backdrop of the confidence and the ritual and the social spangle of Ooty as the playground, beginning with the wonderful story of the first settler and founder who set up everything else out of love for Ooty, but eventually wanted more in return than Delhi was prepared to concede. Almost another quarter of a century on, even the Ooty of this book is unrecognisable, except in the sense that it is a honey-pot for people who want relief from the heat of the plains.

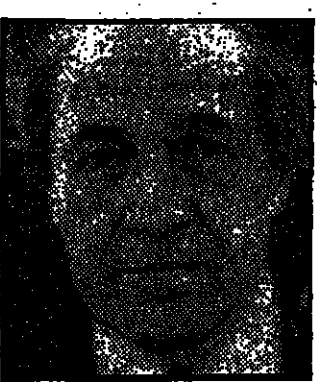
A Little Tour In France by Henry James (1984, Penguin Travel £3.95). James spoke excellent French but alas, there is no way of knowing whether like his English it streamed from his mouth "like winding rolls of green or pink paper." But at the time of these plump contemplative reveries around Balzac's Touraine, through Toulouse, Carcassonne, Montpérier, Daudet's Rarasson and the cosmopolitan Besançon, his writing at least was relatively straightforward. He had great energy as a sight-seer as well as sensitivity, and could acknowledge his own faults as well as those of his guides. While it is the sense of comfort, in a journey that would be thought tiresome today, that impresses his biographer Leon Edel, even more striking is the immediacy of his responses and the modernity of his reactions to places that are faked up merely as tourist lures. Although it's a hundred years ago, he sent out on a wavelength we can very well tune in to.

EACH year the Almeida Festival includes some intriguing glimpses of the French contemporary music scene. This weekend there were three concerts, given by an ensemble called L'itinéraire and the Groupe Vocal de France (Making their British debut). Their point of departure was the music of Boulez.

Immediately, in Michael Levin's gripping account of Boulez's first piano sonata (1946), one was aware of a new type of musical syntax. It's athleticism, might at first be off-putting. But close attention reveals an apparent oddity a symptom of the composer's desire to make style subservient to an intricate formal logic, and approach evident amongst many later composers, both those attracted to Boulez's ideas and others dissenting.

Moreover, in his Structures for Two Pianos (1961) the exploration of piano sonority for its own sake offered some compensation. The changing sound profiles here, often conversing on a single note, were brilliantly delineated by Levinas and Jean-François Heisser. Prepared under Boulez's supervision, this performance differed from Boulez's own, offering a fresh view of its structural possibilities.

The nice thing about Almeida concerts is that one programme whets the appetite



BOULEZ: Point of departure

Meirion Bowen on the Almeida's look at contemporary French music

Vive le Vivier

for later ones. Here, a piano composition called Shiraz (1977) by Claude Vivier (Montreal born, but based in Paris at the time of his death in 1982) was the high point of L'itinéraire's first recital. Spacious, spontaneous, yet formally well-controlled, it started with a riveting chordal belter-sketter up and down the keyboard (actually, some compressed four-part counterpoint).

Then the grands gave way to a seductive Ravellian melody and harmonic reference points, before the counterpoint returned. After listening to this, I can't imagine anyone wanting to miss the complete concert devoted to Vivier on Thursday, or his opera, *Koperukus*, next week.

Xenakis, Boulez's main rival on the faction-ridden Parisian musical scene, was represented here by Nuits, for 12 mixed voices: a passionate nocturne, enveloping the hopeful song of the Bumerides and the aggressive yapping of Jackals, and using such extremes of vocal expression to conjure for us the dreams of the political prisoners to whom it is dedicated.

Very much in the Xenakis mould was a short solo cello piece by Pascal Dusapin. Dusapin, like Boulez, is more indebted to the antecedents of Boulez and Xenakis. Two were manifestly post-Boulez in terms of sonority. Costy, Mierau's Ensembles, had seven linked movements, entailing a lot of shrill sounding music for 11 instrumentalists: the words in vocal settings of Blake and Claude Lefevre here were almost obliterated, turning the voice line simply into an extra instrumental part.

La Dernière Lumière by Suzanne Girard started from Ligeti-like shifting textures, but these eventually coalesced into an apt context for an ensemble setting of a poem (in French translation) by Ivan Goran Kovacic.

More Xenakis like was Denis Levaillant's choral piece, Les Pierres Noces, in which the text (in four languages) merely served as a model for vocal articulation, evoking both the intense silence of lovers unable to communicate and the stylistic inclusiveness of closely packed Manhattan buildings. As in Vivier's piano work, earlier, the vocal writing veered between a dense accumulation of notes and their refinement into smaller, translucent units of harmony or counterpoint.

These concerts glance back to Debussy and Varèse, the natural progenitors of the latest French repertoire. L'itinéraire presented some unpublished Debussy songs in orchestrated versions by Levinas, René Koering and Mierau.

These would more accurately be described as realisations in an up to date Boulezian manner (celesta Crookes and other percussion to the fore) sometimes drowning the sweet-toned soprano, Margot Pares-Reyna. But Levinas's own concerto pour un espace No. 2 — a Varèse-like barrage of sound, with six instrumentalists vying with amplified piano and electronics for attention — reach back further to Liszt. Not only were there Lisztian harmonies, much enriched but a comparable straining at the resources of the piano.

Hugh Hebert reports on the hidden persuader that can't be ignored

Facts that spiel over into creativity

DAVID OGILVY is the advertising man who went to America and sold Rolls-Royces on the strength of their noisy clocks. He also sold shirts off the backs of models with black eye patches and, of course, he sold himself, despite which he hates the word creative. "In all business now, everything has to be creative. Heard a man the other day saying, 'In my company we have a really creative mail room.'" Or, possibly, male room — how would you know?

Either way, Ogilvy's comment was "Horseteeth!" because that's the way he sells himself, the non-sensational, hard-selling fellow who sells his ads with facts and if he creates at all, does it by accident, like stubbing a toe.

I was quite glad to learn all this from *The Art of Persuasion* (C4) in which Christopher Frayling is inquiring into the ad. industry, though this

week he seemed to be intimating a mesmerised office boy as the Ogilvy spiel rolled over him. I was glad to learn it mainly because if the art don't belong to the peanuts, that leaves us free to remember the commercial and forget the product.

And so to Africa, which is where End of Empire (C4) has arrived for the next few weeks of its history of how Britain coked up its colonial disengagement. Though last night's episode, about the Gold Coast which became Ghana, dealt with the first and maybe most important of African uncouplings (in 1957) and the one which by and large the British seemed to get right.

On this account, they got it right by running towards independence almost faster than the Africans, once they had seen that it was inevitable as well as right.

The British were also helped by the fact that Nkrumah's pace-setting Convention People's Party when it came, chosen the way of strikes and demonstrations rather than terrorism.

So far, this has been a patchy series, sometimes deeply absorbing, though this was one of the stodgier episodes. Brian Lapping's resolve to get at some old Colonial hands on film as he can, before it's too late, is admirable as far as it goes. But it doesn't go far towards the making of a gripping reconstruction. In the end, whether what comes up each week is gripping or not, the series seems to depend entirely on the quality of the film in the archive. Next week, though, we are promised revelations about Mau Mau and how the British did down Jomo Kenyatta, and that could be gripping indeed.

COLISEUM/ITV
Edward Greenfield

Farewell To Harewood

FAREWELLS to royal personages may be the very stuff of television, but this one for Lord Harewood was different. It was not so much Goodbye George (the chummy title as Goodbye Everyone Else, with credits so fleeting and inadequate on the screen it became a mystery gala).

Derek Hammond-Stroud and Anne Collins in the dust from patience (Sing hey to you, good-day to you) never even got the paltry mention granted to the others, but no one could complain of the Big surprise. There in the grand spot just before the massed finale (the final fugue from Verdi's *Faust*) was the greatest singer of our time, one who has never previously sung with the English National Opera at all, Jessye Norman.

Wearing a flower in her hair, big enough for ten carmen but not a millimetre too big for her, Miss Norman was magnificent. In-

personating Wagner's Elisabeth, she greeted this Hall of Song with an amplitude to set the rafters quivering.

Wagner brought another highspot, Reginald Goodall conducting for Sachs's Act 3 monologue in *Mastersingers*, resonantly sung by Gwynne Howell. As usual with a gala the jokes offering (concomitantly supervised by Donald Sinden) generally worked less well than the serious items, but Terry Jenkins' home-grown rewriting of the *Wedding* with punctuating cries of "Harewood" and "Jons" instead of "Women" got the mood right.

COVENT GARDEN
Michael John White

Caballe

ALFRED ALEXANDER was a noted laryngologist who specialised in singers. Whether he practised his talents on Madam Caballe I don't know, but as a consultant to the Royal Opera and to half the music colleges in Britain he had access to a glittering array of vocal chords, and smoothed the traumas, physical or other,



CABALLE: Sense of comedy

wise, of many a temporarily silenced soprano.

This concert was in his memory, marking the launch of an Alfred Alexander trust fund for young singers. And for it, Caballe shared her stage with various student instrumentalists — though curiously (or perhaps politically) no emergent voices.

It was a programme of stage arias rather than songs, starting with a Handel group which — even if its spontaneity suggested that Caballe hadn't looked it over for a while — was a remarkable testimony to the captivating power of a great artist.

The vocal line may have been broken like the English pronunciation, but her num-

bers from Theodora, Jephtha and Joshua were gracefully floated on the unforced lightness of her coloratura. In the end, the hands of colour in Rinaldo's aria Lachia Chio Pianga, where the electric edge of her staccato delivery cut through a rather mannered placing of the top notes to produce a totally credible and compelling piece of production.

Then came the Donizetti. An absurd item from Betty, his Alpine opera which apparently inspired the naming of Swiss Cottage in North London, and Tu Che Vola from *Fausta*. Both of them radiant with vocal shine and supported by the same combination of elegance and sharply focused definition that ran through the following Rossini group, from William Tell and *Tancrède*.

At last the polite vaudeville of Spanish Zarzuela songs, where Madam Caballe's nice sense of the comic opened out some fairly unexceptional gusto into performances of pure delight.

A pity that her pianist Miguel Zanetti was so uninteresting; but by comparison the evening's student pianist Roman O'Hara from the Royal Northern College of Music, shone the more brightly in a tight but technically superb account of Debussy's *L'île joyeuse*.

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GALLERIES BRIEFING
Christopher Le Brun (Nigel Greenwood Gallery, 4 New Burlington Street, W1, until July 27). The dealer who selected this year's Hayward Annual has opened a light, well-proportioned and interesting new gallery round the corner from Cork Street. There are times when Chris Le Brun's thunderous images of boxes and barrel wreaths seem too self-consciously mythic. But the way he handles paint is consistently exciting.
Patrick Procktor (Radford

Gallery, 20 Cork Street, until July 19). What with Philip Glass providing us with an operatic journey down the Nile at the ENO, Egypt is very in at the moment. Procktor's new show Egyptian Skies — takes us on a distant, kitsch sight-seeing tour of palm trees, pyramids, famous ruins and pretty boys. Joel Shapiro (Knoodler Gallery, 22 Cork Street, W1, until July 20). I don't like the growing practice of making bronze casts from wooden sculpture. The results seem to perpetuate a deliberate falsehood. Shapiro's minimal sculpture makes a delicate enough attempt to do

gravity but the charcoal drawings are dreadfully dull.

Outside London
British Art Show (Southampton Art Gallery until July 7). Having trundled around the country for a year the British Art Show finally arrives on the notoriously artless South Coast. Although in the end it fails to make any substantial comment on the development of art in Britain over the past four years this is nevertheless an interesting collection of work, particularly strong in sculpture.
Waldemar Januszczak

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When the sky is full of storm clouds

What began as a possible theory was hardening yesterday into an assumption: that the 329 people on board the Air India Boeing met their deaths not by accident but through another act of terrorism. An accident on that scale causes pain, acutely so for the relatives, but terrorism causes deep anger as well; and the fact that the assumption is so readily made means that the consumers of these news events have become hardened to expect the worst. The two claims of responsibility for destruction of the aircraft do not yet have to be taken at face value, but it is a sign of the trendiness of terror that the claims should be made at all. They cannot both be true. If Sikhs did it, Kashmiris did not.

On the same day a bomb was found at the Rubens Hotel in London. Had it exploded that would have been another shattering event, probably with heavy loss of life. On the same day also a bomb on a Canadian flight to Tokyo exploded there, killing two baggage handlers. In Spain and Northern Ireland explosions are a matter of course. Even Katmandu, not normally thought of as a terrorist haven, has just seen the deaths of seven Nepalese. And all the while the guiltless passengers and air crew of the TWA flight from Athens to Rome go in daily fear for their safety hidden in Beirut or the Bekaa Valley.

Instinctive reactions can usually be trusted some of the way, but in this case the two most obvious need a bit of extra scrutiny. The first says that airport security checks, especially at Athens, are dangerously deficient and must be tightened. The second says that international order is collapsing because the democracies are under onslaught from disaffected groups the world over while the totalitarian states escape free.

Airport security can be improved — for a while. It is no easy matter at any of the capitals served by El Al to board an Israeli airliner. Every piece of baggage is searched, every passenger questioned about identity,

recent itinerary, and contacts on the journey to the airport. The inspections are carried out not by random applications for a security job in an evening paper but by people motivated to expect trouble and look for it. It is doubtful whether any other airline, especially one with a large network, can bring that degree of dedication to its procedures — or even whether passengers would go on agreeing to submit to it. For a week it would work, or for a month. But then the hijacking stops and the rigour lapses back into routine. Tough precautions, with no hand baggage allowed, were applied for a time on Belfast flights. No longer. Even in Miami, where more than usual attention might be expected, hijacking remains almost commonplace.

To complain that the democracies are under onslaught is to yearn for a risk-free environment which has never existed. Certainly the risks have not always seemed so disproportionately man-made as they do now. But that sudden increase in perceived risk is partly a function of rapid and more detailed reporting. The news from Katmandu has not always been so quick to percolate. American media have not always had a 24-hour tie-line to Beirut. Certainly also, if anyone cares to swap life in a liberal democracy for life in a totalitarian state the chance of being a victim of terrorism will be diminished. But that is an almost meaningless notion because the risk, for all but a handful of people, liberal and totalitarian alike, in sensitive jobs, is already infinitesimal. Even at the height of a terror campaign, which is where we seem to be at present, the victims scarcely show up at all as aberrations in the bland statistics of the millions of passenger-journeys made by air.

Airport security, of course, will have to be drastically tightened for a while. And when one says "of course" that betokens no lack of urgency to a process which can and will save lives. But the reality is that, whatever steps we take, no system can ever be totally proof against dedicated individuals or groups with time to plan and money to spend (and sometimes access to diplomatic passports). The vital, and most difficult, thing is to keep a balance. We have had, these past few days, a random clutch of terrible incidents; but they do not build into a pattern of continuing and universal violence. That pattern does not, in fact, exist.

Along the right, reluctant track

On Friday of this week, in the Scottish resort of Ayr, we may witness an historic confrontation. Rail union leaders have invited senior executives of British Rail to a meeting on management's claim for £200,000 in damages following a one-day strike in January. That strike took place (patchily and with no particular enthusiasm) without a ballot and in support of striking miners — who had likewise been called out without a vote. Because there had been no consultation with the rank and file, the rail unions were open to actions for damages. BR warned in advance that it would sue if the strike went ahead and the formal claim for £200,000 is the first step in that process. Mr Ray Buckton of the locomotive union, Aslef, huffs and puffs about "political blackmail".

The militant Mr Jimmy Knapp, leader of the NUR, expresses "a personal opinion" to the effect that he would not pay a penny piece. He would (personally speaking) be prepared to defend the unions' actions in the courts.

All of which is, contrary to appearances, good news for BR. The tradition on the railways is to shout loudest when preparing to retreat. And, given the mood of the Aslef conference last week, that must be what Mr Buckton is doing. In effect his union accepts that, for the future, it will have to have a legally tolerable stab at taking the temperature of the lads before calling them out. Mr Knapp's conference has yet to take a stand. But (personally speaking) Mr Knapp has indicated that he could live with a change in union rule requiring pre-strike ballots. The very fact that Messrs Buckton and Knapp are bothered to meet management is an indication of the substantial shift which has taken place in trade union thinking these past 18 months. For the logic of the boycott of "Thatcherite" union reforms, a policy to which the TUC remains committed, would be to refuse discussions, to shun court hearings and ignore damages, fines and contempt as some, like the NGA and the TGWU, have done.

There is a growing tendency for unions to accept that they must learn to live

within the law. That tendency is reinforced by the discovery that it is perfectly possible to use the new legislation to strengthen and legitimise union policies. (Look at the steady run of victories in the political levy votes conducted this year.) Equally, it is possible to use the ballot box to avoid embarrassment. Aslef gained precious little by calling an Underground strike without a vote and in defiance of a court order earlier this year — only to be disowned by a membership which worked on solidly. A vote would have been a rational way of discovering the mood of the membership.

The trick for BR's board must be to decide what it really wants from Friday's meeting. To humiliate the unions in public would be pointless. To collect the money (a negligible sum compared with the £200 million the railways lost due to union disruption during the miners' strike) would be petty. But to collect the money for a public commitment to the law of the land, to the sanctity of collective agreements and to the need for ballot votes before costly disruption would be a service to the nation and a vindication of a new realism in union/management relations on the railways. Who knows — it might even pave the way for serious productivity talks?

Ladies in waiting

Somewhere among Britain's 11,000 women police there is an officer for whom stardom lies just around the corner. Scotland Yard is looking for a female police bodyguard for Princess Diana. The hunt is on for an officer who, in the discreet words of the press reports, will be able to go with the princess "into locations normally unavailable to male colleagues." The Queen and Mrs Thatcher may already have women police protection but the opportunity to supervise the Princess of Wales's visits to the loo or to the Emanuel's changing rooms is already being portrayed as the top job in women's policing. Juliet Bravo joins Buck's Fizz. The gun-toting blonde at Di's right-hand. What more could any female police officer hope for?

Quite a lot, really. In spite of improved pay and sex equality, women are getting a bad deal in the police force. There may be 11,000 of them, but most are kept firmly on

the bottom rungs of the career structure. Some 93 per cent of women police are constables, compared with only 73 per cent of male officers. Women account for 9 per cent of the nation's police, but for only 3 per cent of all sergeants, 2 per cent of inspectors, and 1 per cent of superintendents. Out of 852 police in the top jobs of chief constables — a mere 12 are women. Britain has never had a woman chief constable. Research has shown that in 1982, only 51 women police received any form of promotion anywhere in the land.

What is more, there are vast tracts of informal no go areas for women police. Women don't get into the high status specialist tasks, like Special Branch work. They don't get to drive the fast cars. Their role in detective work is often confined to taking statements from women and child victims of sexual offences. They are steered away from grimey aspects of the job, like dealing with mangled or rotting bodies. And, above all, they are kept out of any task which may involve violence or physical contact, notably crowd control and late night patrolling. According to the Policy Studies Institute's research on London's Metropolitan Police, this reflects the dominant male police view of women's proper role in the force.

So perhaps it is inevitable that strong, fit men will make the best all round police officers. The trouble is that the research, such as there is and most of it from America, shows the opposite. Women actually make better police than men. They tend to be better educated and brighter, so they make more rational decisions and are better at paperwork. They tend to be much less aggressive, so they are more able to defuse potentially violent encounters and consequently to provoke far fewer public complaints against the police. They are safer drivers than men, so they are less likely to smash up expensive police cars and equipment. And where there are large numbers of police women, the otherwise seemingly unshiftable male police culture is diluted. The conclusion? If you really want to reform the police, the quickest and most effective way to do so would be to stop recruiting men and to enforce a rigorous programme of positive discrimination to get women into the top jobs and the most sensitive tasks.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mothers inferior

Sir — Carol Smart is right to point to the deliberate erosion in the value of the maternity grant and its consequent abolition as a precedent for the phasing out of universal child benefit (Letters, June 20).

The abolition of the £25 maternity grant — the only universal cash benefit available to pregnant women — runs counter to the Government's commitment, set out in the Green Paper, to support families with children at all income levels. It is to be replaced by a flat-rate, means-tested grant of around £75 paid out of the Social Fund. The maternity grant was made non-contributory by this Government in 1992, allowing an estimated 80,000 women to receive it; the move to means-testing this key maternity benefit is a retrograde step. An estimated 500,000 mothers a year will lose the grant and some mothers will now receive no financial help at all towards the cost of a new baby.

The means-tested £75 grant is a useful example of how the Government has failed in its aim to provide a simple, more coherent system of social security and one which is better targeted on those in need. Means-testing the grant is inefficient, costly and stigmatising and can only lead to reduced take-up by mothers. The sum of £75 is clearly inadequate to meet the full costs of providing for a baby, around £450. More significantly, it does not even match the amount currently received by mothers on supplementary benefit; in 1983 claims for single payments for maternity items averaged £60 in addition to the £25 maternity grant. That the poorest families will get is about £75 — roughly the price of a new pram. A far cry from the £538 paid to all mothers in Luxembourg or the £469 received by all French mothers.

The Green Paper avows that "families with children at all income levels should receive some recognition for the additional costs of bringing up children." That recognition should begin before birth. — Yours Ruth Evans, The Maternity Alliance, London NW1.

Colour bar

Sir — In arguing for a lack of Section in the Labour Party Chris Khamis (June 22) declares that black is a political colour.

Yet I wonder if he would allow me to join his Black Section. For I am a white South African by birth. I and my parents were born in South Africa, so I suppose that I qualify on the basis of being from the African continent. And as to the question of racism, I would suggest that it is not the easiest thing in the world to stand up in Labour Party meetings with a strong South African accent. More than once I have been challenged, not on the basis of my views, but on the basis of the politics that others assume that I hold. So, Chris, do I get in, or do you have other criteria for excluding me? — Yours Michael Bryant, London SE5.

Class assumptions that are a mark of English racism

Sir — Friday's Agenda Page republished one of the Honeyford articles from the Salisbury Review. No one could criticise you for such a decision — indeed, one of the problems of the Honeyford affair has been that few people are aware of the tone and content of what he wrote. My criticisms are of the article — a neutral introduction to it and a supportive headline — and your choice of this, rather than the other more extreme articles which led to his suspension, as representative of his views.

The article you printed is, however, an excellent example of English racism. English racism, at least as published in newspapers or on walls in Steney, doesn't usually call for the expulsion of blacks, nor does it openly proclaim that white people are more intelligent, civilised, clean, cultured... and so on. English racism simply assumes all these things.

Racism itself is rarely overt, but is demonstrated in systems, whether of thought, language or society. In this country racism is not a social and political system which has quietly and efficiently ensured that black people have worse housing, lower wages, worse health

provision, less education, greater unemployment, greater police harassment... in addition to regular racial attacks on themselves and their property.

The evidence for all this is easily available, but rarely published. Last year the Policy Studies Institute published its third report on racial discrimination and disadvantage. The evidence showed that little had improved since its last report in 1974, and some things have got worse.

Racism is demonstrated in articles like Mr Honeyford's in the language used as well as in the views expressed. He writes of "settler children" (they were born here); of "our schools" ("we" are obviously white — and probably middle-class); of the "multicultural nightmare" (because black parents abandon their languages and cultures and behave like Brits); the argument of the article is confused and tendentious, based on prejudice, misunderstanding and downright untruths. It uses perjorative language and unproven assertions, but all is cloaked under an apparent de haut en bas concern for the welfare of "these children" and their "despairing" teachers. As such it is

the least obviously racist of the Honeyford articles.

This is where the Guardian's editorial responsibility comes in. Why choose to reprint this article? Presumably because the language of the article was too extreme, and the views too unpleasant, for a liberal newspaper, even on the Agenda page. But by failing to expose the real nature of Honeyford's views, you lend them credibility. The reader thinks: "well, he's gone a bit over the top, but does he deserve the sack?" Why not preface the article by saying that his other articles are far more virulent?

Just to remind you, and inform readers, Honeyford's third article, "Salisbury Review Winter 1984", which actually caused his suspension displays all the familiar smear techniques and inflammatory language of the paranoid right. The volatile Sikh of your article becomes a "multicultural brigade" — "multicultural zealots" — while multiracialism is accused of "liberalism and multiculturalism". "Decent people, on the other hand, are afraid of voicing certain thoughts," and as for Honeyford himself: "I am even accused of trying to de-

prive negroes of their welfare benefits."

It gets worse: the article is sprinkled with phrases like "spent our", "spitting out hatred", "gross and offensive", "mindless slogans", "Pakistan is described as 'obstinately backward', 'corrupt', 'the heroin capital of the world' while its (Pakistan's) 'democrats'... 'wildly and implacably resent... simple British requirements'."

Now all this was written by the head teacher of a school where the majority of the (British-born) children have grandparents or parents who left Pakistan a generation or two ago to take up jobs offered by Bradford mill-owners desperate for cheap labour.

I would have thought that most people would take the view that anyone writing such stuff has no business running a school in Bradford in any case. And I would argue that any newspaper which appears to offer aid and comfort to such people needs to examine its editorial policy on the issue of racism with some care. — Yours faithfully, Alan Murray, 203 Highbury Quadrant, London N5.

Sir — How the New Right must be chuckling. Its chief educational spokesman, Ray Honeyford, has been given a platform in the Guardian to air his views — or rather, some of them. If the Guardian feels that in the name of some sort of balance it should give Honeyford his say, why not publish an unabridged version of the original article in the Salisbury Review which started him down the road to martyrdom? Why not give some idea in your preface of exactly why the Drummond Middle School parents demanded his dismissal?

Your readers might be interested to know that the editor of the Salisbury Review, Roger Scruton (whom Honeyford calls "the most brilliant man I have ever met" and to whom he submitted his three articles) has made no bones about his journal's stance on the black presence in Britain: in an editorial in the autumn issue of 1982, he recommended the "repatriation of a proportion of the immigrant and immigrant-descended population."

Scruton has been championing Honeyford from his perch at the Times as the victim of a growing "totalitarian mentality," seeking the "final solution" (April 16). The Mail and Express have described the opponents of Honeyford as Stormtroopers, whose activities will lead to Powell's "Rivers of Blood." If the Guardian can't situate the Honeyford controversy within the current climate of rising racial violence, and rightward ideological shift, then it should steer clear of it altogether. — Yours Nancy Murray, Campaign against Racism, London E8.

Sir — It must be obvious to most people that Ray Honeyford (Agenda June 21) employs classic propaganda techniques by using dignified words when describing those who support his case and dismissive terms ("irrelevant", "rag-bag", "dubious", "so-called" and "misguided") for those who oppose his views.

What did surprise me, however, was the low level of Mr Honeyford's arguments. This Agenda piece, like our education system should probably be concerned more with the introduction of higher standards amongst head teachers than with whether or not our children are being taught to "denigrate the British Empire." Michael Moorcock, London WC1.

Sir — On the very day that Ken Gill expressed his doubts about having Nissan in the UK, you report (June 21) that UK manufacturing jobs were down by a further 8,000 in April. Coincidentally, I visited that day a British high tech engineering company where advanced numerically controlled machine tools had already replaced much previously-used labour.

The sad thing was that these complex and expensive tools, which are themselves very labour intensive to manufacture were built not in the UK but in Japan. Thus, on a global scale jobs have not been lost, but merely transferred from the UK, where the machining used to be done, to Japan where the new tools now come from. Thank goodness, therefore, that Nissan is bringing a few jobs back to this country. — T. Jacobs, London SW14.

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Sir — Concern has been expressed at the shortage of scientists in various fields. Tradesmen in this locality seem to have solved the problem by designating themselves to be "ologists." So far I have seen vehicles bearing the titles woodologist, creamologist, spackologist and plumologist (sic). The latter was not on a fruiters' van; it belongs to a heating engineer. At least the fishmonger has not started to call himself a codologist yet. — Yours Anthony A. Cooper, Clitheroe, Lancs.

Sir — The new "hooligan law" sounds very fair and reasonable, but from the lips of Mr Robert Bynard (Guardian, June 20). Police powers seem absolutely vital when people's lives are being made so miserable. But this proposed new law is aimed at criminalising symptoms of social unrest, and will serve to further polarise relations between the sections of the community the police are trying to protect, and the rest, who are clearly angry that their misery is being ignored. They will doubtless be angrier when a new method of silencing them is introduced. — Yours faithfully, Martin Kinte, London SW11.

Sir — Your section devoted to the Soviet Union reminded us all of our wartime cooperation, and the victory we achieved together over Nazi Fascism. These memories make the attitude now taken by the Soviet authorities towards their Jewish minority all the more tragic. There are more Soviet Jewish prisoners of conscience than at any time since the death of Stalin and the campaign being waged by the KGB against the He-

Much bred but little jam

Sir — While gratified by Eric Latham's appraisal of the Plant Breeding Institute, Cambridge (June 18) there are some points that we would like to emphasise regarding both the achievements of the PBI and the grave financial difficulties which it now faces.

The achievements of the PBI have been based on expertise that has grown from 72 years interaction between the disciplines of genetics, pathology and physiology, with plant breeding. We have led the way in breeding objectives and methods. There is still enormous potential for achievement through these traditional plant breeding methods. It is expected that genetic engineering will add a further facet to these techniques in the future. However, it is not anticipated that genetic engineering could function as more than an integral part of the work of an establishment such as the PBI.

This Agenda piece, like our education system should probably be concerned more with the introduction of higher standards amongst head teachers than with whether or not our children are being taught to "denigrate the British Empire." Michael Moorcock, London WC1.

The Government's answer to this situation appears to be to sell the PBI, or parts of it, to the private sector. (Other equally valuable but, by the nature of their work, unprofitable institutions are simply being closed.) Scientists at the PBI would, on balance, probably prefer to see private funding applied to the institute than see its scientific work eroded by successive arbitrary Government spending cuts. However, either course will represent a serious loss to the community as a whole, not just the agricultural sector.

It stands to lose a world-renowned centre of excellence in plant breeding whose scientific aims are objective and not coloured either by the profit motive or future protection of agricultural companies. This costs the taxpayer nothing. Surely it makes sense to find some way of financing the work of the PBI from royalties that it earns but does not get? In this way excellent work can continue independent of the whims of passing governments. — Jean Green, PBI Section, Institution of Professional Civil Servants, Plant Breeding Institute, Trumpington, Cambridge

Doc brief

Sir — The all-party Commons social service committee suggests that GPs should receive both training and financial incentives to cope with drug misusers. Teachers should receive only training. Interesting, isn't it? — Yours John P. Jenkins, Ash Thom, Devon.



moral desert in which you stand is situated above the heads of ordinary mortals, for from it you patronise the very people you fail to condemn. In effect you are saying, 'We should not blame these poor people for the evil that they do. They cannot help themselves.' — Graham D. Martin, Edinburgh.

Sir — It is as good a time as any for those of us who consider themselves socialists but not anti-American to ask why, when this latest hijack has revealed the immense goodwill that exists towards the American people, the American government still cannot see the immense harm caused by many of its foreign policies.

I have worked with many Americans over the years in the film business and a more genuine love is felt for them and their country. Cannot they as a nation, for once, respond in kind? — Peter Porteous, Cheam, Surrey.

Paper clipped

Sir — You report (June 20) that the Government is expected to abolish wages councils "gradually" in the next session of Parliament.

Since the Government published its consultative Green Paper proposing abolition, a number of prestigious organisations have expressed the view that what is needed is wages council reform, not abolition. These include the Retail Consortium, the CBI, the NEDO Working Group on retail employment, and most of the large-scale retail companies. In addition the Government's frequently expressed view that wages councils act as a brake on the creation of new jobs has been effectively demolished by two major pieces of academic research.

Under this government, "consultation" has become a charade. Perhaps it would save time and trouble if future consultative papers could carry some message as: "We invite your views on the contents of this Green Paper, but we haven't the slightest intention of taking any notice of them." — Ted McFadyen, 17 Norton Road, Hove, E Sussex.

even make out its four long legs. During the crossing, we saw only the predictable birds — fulmars in plenty, gannets and occasional kittiwakes. One small party of gannets must have found a shoal of fish, for we watched them making their spectacular dives. Here, in North Jutland, the laws are covered with the discarded carcasses of the tall wick-elm that surround the garden and every gust of wind blows them off in thousands to dance in the air like tiny butterflies.

L. P. SAMUELS



Reading

Chief education officers have a very narrow tightrope to walk, prodded by their political masters on one hand, by their consciences on the other. Maureen O'Connor looks at an area of responsibility where the two essential virtues of diplomacy and integrity have never been so important

Giants fight to keep their balance

THE departure of James Pailing, chief education officer of Newham, after five months of behind the scenes wrangling and a pay-off reckoned to be in the region of £50,000, has sent a collective shudder through the ranks of senior education officers. It is not that many think they could be under similar threat from radical politicians — though a few undoubtedly do. More that the unprecedented departure "by mutual agreement" of one of their number heightens the sense of the precariousness of their position with which many say they now have to work.

Comment on the Pailing case is sparse. The chief education officers' union, the Association of Education Officers, is "considering the implications." But many senior officers regard it as the inevitable result of recent attempts to politicise the "civil service" at national and local level. If Mrs Thatcher can look to appoint a senior official to her cause in Whitehall, then it is not surprising, some chief education officers think, that local politicians, mainly though not exclusively on the

Left, should seek to do the same in the town and county halls. They, too, are in a hurry to get radical policies implemented, and feel that one way to do that is to appoint administrators sympathetic to their views.

As a result, there are other chief education officers who are uneasy following the Pailing affair, and many more who are considering their constitutional position very carefully. "I personally would have found it very hard to reconcile my conscience if my committee asked me to advise on a return to grammar school education," commented one of those currently coming to terms with an administration of the type of political complexion but equally radical. "When new people come in there is bound to be some flexing of muscles, though in the end we have to work together."

That should be possible, said Professor Tomlinson, whose tight-rope walking as director of education for Cheshire was widely admired for many years, because local government officers, and

particularly education officers, are not civil servants in the Whitehall sense. They report not privately to the administration in power, but publicly to their education committee, which has a statutory existence of its own. And that is a crucial difference, because the committee as a whole relies on the CEO for professional advice, as does the service which the CEO also administers and, some would say, should lead. It is very important, Professor Tomlinson thinks, that the Widdicombe Inquiry into local government procedures, should not alter the professional status of officers.

New factors, such as the increasing number of "hung" councils, continuing cuts, and the teachers' pay dispute, as well as an increasing number of radical politicians in a hurry, Professor Tomlinson thinks, make the chief education officer's position that much harder, but that much more vital to maintain. "Parents won their recent High Court case against Brent because the council had acted without a decision having been made by the

education committee, which is the local education authority. And it is at that point that the CEO has the right to report and give advice on his own professional judgment, and no one, even the majority party in power, has the right to stop him."

But if that is the constitutional position, it is not an easy one to sustain in a situation of Government pressure for cuts, disruption in the schools and either political instability or radicalism in the council chamber. "The pressures on everyone in the public service are increasing," said the president of the Society of Education Officers, Jackson Hall, CEO, for Sunderland.

"CEOs are not unique. But there are new factors. One is the stream of initiatives from Government, with many of which we are in agreement, but which we are being expected to implement without extra resources. The constant refrain is that resources must be redeployed. They are being redeployed, but they are simply not adequate," Mr Hall said.

Hung councils bring their

problems too. "Chief officers may have to consult three 'shadow chairmen' of the education committee, and possibly three leaders as well, before decisions can be taken which need to be taken in order to run the service. The decision making process is complicated and slowed down, then that also inevitably adds to the pressure."

And then there is the threat to the efficiency and morale of the schools caused by the teachers' industrial action. David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, wrote to all CEOs earlier this month expressing the association's anxieties about deteriorating conditions in the schools. The replies he has had so far are sympathetic.

"The problem is not really with CEOs, although I like head teachers, they tend to find themselves caught in the middle. The problem is with the politicians in some areas who are buying their heads in the sand and ignoring the effects of the dispute," Mr Hart said. But at local level, it is to CEOs that the head teachers have to turn.

"Many of our branch secretaries are seeking meetings with chief officers and education chairmen to follow up our letter. We know that many CEOs are deeply distressed by the present situation. They can see their own relationships with teachers being put at risk. In the case of lunch-time supervision, they are caught, typically, between the politicians who want to keep the schools meals service running, and their own desire to avoid a confrontation with their head teachers, who are also under great stress."

And Mr Hart admits that any foreseeable Burnham settlement of the dispute will bring extra pressure on chief officers because it will result in budget cuts to meet the pay bill. "We are seeing what will happen in places like Leyton already, where the headteachers have said that they will not cooperate with the loss of 90 teachers. One sort of industrial action is likely to be replaced by another."

"The present situation places a high premium on the



CAREERS

The queue for the garret

CAREERS teachers don't always find it easy to advise pupils (they seem to be increasing in number) who have an interest in and talent for the arts and want to use them to build a professional career. They may be reluctant to push youngsters into a world which they see as always precarious, usually unconventional, and in which only a minority make a steady living.

Success is as likely to depend on patience, perseverance, self-confidence, personal projection and the capacity to survive disappointments as it is on talent or training. How much of this can be foreseen at the ages of 16 or 18? Teachers (with the emphatic support of parents) often offer careers advice that leaves students either aim to apply their skills in some industrial context or keep art as a spare-time activity while holding down "a proper job."

Yet there are openings in craft workshops and industrial design fields, though, partly because the increase in CDT (Craft Design and Technology) courses in schools, there are more applicants eager to fill them. Others may find satisfying, if poorly rewarded, places in community work, schools and hospitals. Not all gifted artists are keen to leave their garrets either.

The visual arts can be divided for convenience into fine art, graphic design, three-dimensional (largely industrial) design, and textiles/fashion; the last two being the most prospects for regular employment. Most colleges provide two entry routes. Post O level leavers can begin two-year general art and design courses leading to BTEC diplomas (DATC is being phased out because the acronym still appears in prospectuses). Those with A levels may find places in one-year art and design courses (foundation courses). Both offer choices of discrete disciplines: fine art is always one of them.

Although a few universities offer degrees in fine art and history of art, the vast majority of art and design courses are for degrees validated by CNA and are carried out in polytechnics. Applications have to be made through the Art and Design Admissions Registry (ADAR), 24 Widemarsh Street, Hereford HR49EP.

Every interview with a successful actor underlines the uncertainties of life in the profession, but this doesn't seem to put young people off. Entry is normally by way of drama school, where the acceptance ratio is 12:1 for men, 45:1 for women. Technicians are also recruited by drama schools, radio and the theatre, though there are always many more applications than openings.

Now many drama schools are incorporated in universities and polytechnics, higher education standards are required. Graduates who later seek "ordinary" employment may find that personal qualities like communication skills, team working, initiative and confidence, which are cultivated in training for the performing arts, are receiving belated appreciation from employers.

The most intense competition faces anyone choosing music as a career; it is a fallacy to believe that pop musicians, for instance, have had little formal training. The standard degree courses in universities and polytechnics, music training colleges, and conservatoires. Entrance is far from easy, and the standard of musical performance and part-time study at a conservatoire, are not enough to promise a successful musical career.

Further information can be had from CDDC Publications, Job Outline 33 (Art, 37 (performing arts) and 38 (design); also the Working in... series (199p + 30p for paper) for Arts (fine, and Craft, Design, and Media and Entertainment (No.48).

Apologies to readers who thought the previous Careers column devalued polytechnic education, but largely non-academic sixth formers might consider applying to them in the first instance. Nevertheless, the OED defines "academic" as "scholarly, (by implication) abstract, impractical, merely theoretical" — does this describe your average polytechnic or higher course? Can we accept that the two sectors of higher education are equal but different, though getting less so under Governmental prodding?

Written by Jack Cross from information supplied by Patrick White of the National Association of Careers and Guidance Teachers.

We don't want to end up trivial, petty, cynical, wet blanketing everything, being snotty about others being enthusiastic, refusing to contribute, bitching, and calling the kids animals

There is one classroom crisis, complains Dina Rabinovitch, that few people think to prepare student teachers for



THERE seems to be a gap in the training of teachers. They are not being prepared for the discontent and disillusionment which, having hit the established members of their profession, lies in wait for them. For, as many told me, the unhappiness is not new and, as everybody also said, the future looks bleak.

Student teachers are certainly aware of the low morale in staffrooms. (That may seem obvious, but in fact I found — and others agreed with this — the general level of concern about the current situation is low.) In a questionnaire I asked students at the Institute of Education what impressions they had brought back from classrooms. Even here, but one told of low morale, apathy, shell-shock.

Students know too that they may be affected similarly. Dr Guy Claxton of the Chelsea College Centre for Science and Mathematics Education runs workshops for student teachers in which the personal side of becoming a teacher is explored. At the start of their course trainees worry about such things as: not being liked, how to cope with discipline and confrontation, or perhaps feeling uncomfortable in staffrooms. Once through "teaching practice" the focus of anxiety shifts. "Almost unanimously — it really shook us — their real concern was that they might end up like that like the qualified teachers they

had worked with on TP — where 'like that' means trivial, petty, cynical, wet blanketing everything, being snotty about others being enthusiastic, refusing to contribute, bitching and calling the kids animals — sinking into that morass.

"The interesting thing is that they saw it was not people's character defects coming out, it was the pressures of the job."

Students complained to me of experiences of going into staffrooms and being mocked by experienced teachers for going into teaching. One girl said that the teachers in her staffroom were discussing a bright child and saying "Let's just hope he doesn't go into teaching." An older woman had left industry to teach and found she was considered a threat in staffrooms.

But back at teaching college, students told me, this was not something they were dealt with — not in lectures and not in students' unions. Fred Jarvis spoke at the Institute of Education recently, the first time he has spoken to students for some months. I told him how many students had expressed concern about demoralisation. "Demoralisation?" he said. "Well, what can be done about it?" Dr Claxton's students add, swear by his workshops, but he, too, will admit that he tends to deal with issues such as personal confidence rather than the

repercussions on student teachers of going into schools during the present atmosphere.

Paul Flather has recently reported his impression that commitment is higher than ever among those entering teaching. Wandering around with a tape recorder I had the same impression of strong commitment and idealism. The striking thing, too, confirmed by heads of department, is how the age of entrants to the profession is getting higher — these are people who know they can make more money elsewhere, but they want to teach.

It is interesting to look at an experiment which has been running for some years now at Imperial College, London. The exercise, called The Pimlico Connection, was started by Dr Sinclair Goodlad and consisted of offering science undergraduates the chance to spend Wednesday afternoons during term-time tutoring in local schools (hence the Pimlico Connection).

Originally, the scheme was nothing to do with encouraging students to go into teaching; the aim was simply to improve the communications skills of budding scientists. However, as a side effect, it was discovered that students were, by the experience, being encouraged to go into teaching. Dr Goodlad made his undergraduates fill out questionnaires to monitor the

experiment. Consistently, "after the experience of tutoring two students wanted to go into teaching for every one that didn't." Dr Goodlad said: "I think it is just as important for students to find out that teaching is not for them."

With the help of Dr Keith Barnum, a lecturer at Imperial, who is concerned about the shortage of graduates going into science teaching, I interviewed some of the former Imperial students who had participated in the scheme and gone into teaching. One is a science teacher from St Joseph's College, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, who telephoned me to say: "I've been teaching for two years, I'm on strike today and I'm getting out. I knew it would be underpaid and a strain but I didn't think I'd get as disgusted as I have done."

Everybody will tell you that the dispute is not just about pay, or status, or long hours, or even about under-resourcing, but also about everything to do with being a teacher outside that universally enjoyed experience of just teaching the kids. "Compared to a student grant, the pay is OK," several said. If they are dropping out of PGCE courses it is because of the dispute, being encouraged to go into teaching. This disillusionment is something which is ignored.

The graphic detail

AT THE end of last year, a series of meetings was held around the country by the Board of Design, Business and Technical Education Council. The aim was to increase work experience opportunities for students by encouraging closer links between industry and education.

BTEC took over all former courses run by the Business Educational Council and the Technical Education Council as recently as 1983. One of its lofty aims is to help students on its approved courses develop the necessary competence in their careers in their own right, employees and the "national interest."

One of the ways of doing this is to insist on the importance of work experience for all students doing BTEC approved courses. With over 500 design courses alone in 175 colleges catering for around 15,000 students, this is a tall order. Especially since, according to one observer, industry is not particularly speedy at coming to the aid of education. The publication recently of a booklet summarising the aims and objectives has apparently helped, and BTEC is at present monitoring the results of work placements offered this year to students.

The DES obviously felt that it should set an example and offer two work placements in its design department to Higher National Diploma students on the typography course at the London College of Printing.

The two offered the places were not exactly overjoyed at the prospect, said to say. They had been hoping for work experience in the more creative setting of a design studio or book publishing house; but placements being hard to come by...

Annabel Dalziel is on her first year at the LCP course and was philosophical about her three weeks at the DES. Her work consisted mainly of part-time for DES course leaflets following a rigid format which left no room for her own creativity. She felt intuitively that some inadequate briefing was going on when she found that she was asked to change round pictures on her paste-ups because her clients had simply changed their minds.

But, all in all, she enjoyed

her three weeks at the DES and said that she did learn how to make decisions rapidly and work out her priorities.

Tracey Garnham is a year further on in the typography course and a year more realistic, depending on how you look at it. She hated everything about the DES placement, except the people who, she stressed, "were a great bunch". The only thing she learned from her experience, she complained, was a determination to work in a place where the people above her were not designers.

The atmosphere in the department was, as she described it, "suffocating". It was so hierarchical. The morale there was low and every one felt stuck. One of the designers had been there for 20 years and it's as if you come in from the outside world and put your feet up. It's institutionalised to the point of official tea breaks, no one working overtime, and no real pressure. "It did not feel like working in a design department, she said, but more like an office where pullovers with holes in the sleeves were left year after year on the same seats and even the latter were more or less comfortable according to the person's grade."

Again, as she described it, as you came into the studio there was a large desk full of pink forms and a very small emergency file. Designers picked up a pink form, worked on the brief, and returned to pick up the next one. All briefs came originally through the head of department or his second in command. "They are not even called designers but graphic officers," she said scornfully.

Tracey's real complaint was that the structure of the DES meant that designers were not able to show any creativity. They were briefed by those above them in the grading structure even to the point of being told what

colour or typeface to use. And yet the clients knew nothing about typography or design. "Anything that needed a little more creativity would anyway be sent to outside designers rather than given to the graphic people."

As one of the often reluctant readers of the many reports, surveys and booklets that come from the DES via the design department, I felt that there might well be a value in giving a student head and seeing if she could come up with a layout that would at least make you want to read the stuff.

Tracey agreed that the typography course will be revamped to make the reports "more vivid and alive." But, she says, had she attempted a redesign, it would not have been accepted. "It would have been too far out and they would have got rid of it."

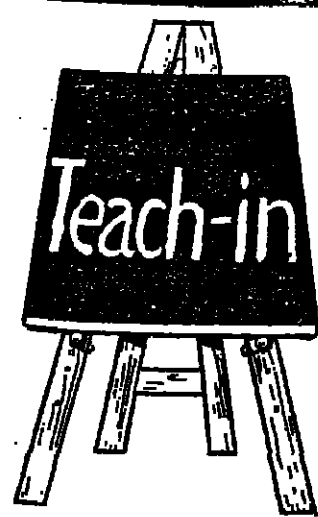
I asked the head of department, George Blinckhorn, whether he felt that the students had anything to offer the DES. He had thought that the placements were solely for the students' gain. "They don't have the experience they need to do anything detailed." When I suggested that, on the contrary, their youth and freshness might be valuable commodities, he said: "Do you know art students? They come out of college with a nice shiny diploma and think they are God's gift, but they can't sit down and do the job without a real briefing."

When I commented favourably on the standard of work I had seen from students at the LCP, he admitted that the two students had done some good work "but the time is too short. They can't do much else in three weeks except some type layout."

Well, for these two, work experience certainly opened their eyes to what the outside world is about. Recent research by the Board of Design shows that 75 per cent of students on HND design courses last year got jobs at the end.

Some 17 per cent of the jobs were claimed to be as a direct result of work placements. If the DES were to offer Annabel or Tracey a job, I'm afraid they will not be accepting it.

* Design by Experience is available from BTEC at Central House, Upper Woburn Place, London WC1H 0HH.



Catching a crab

HERMIT crabs, lugworms, scallops, alive and dead, are dispatched from the University Marine Biological Station, Millport, Isle of Cumbrae. About 1,500 orders a year are met, often with the marine creatures oxygenated, packed in damp sand or seaweed. The specimens reach schools and colleges around the country in prime condition, fresh from the Firth of Clyde. A number are appearing in biology examinations. During 1985 around 1,000 students, mostly undergraduates, will stay at the station's 60-bed hostel. They spend days trawling aboard the two research vessels and, having sifted the sub-aqua life, examine features under microscopes in the three laboratories, usually with their own teaching staff.

This attractive academic island outpost — eight minutes by ferry from Largs on the Scottish mainland — is funded by the universities of Glasgow and London. 450 miles to the south, pays the four full-time staff, who each have their own research programmes.

Director Professor John

Allen is studying the world's deepest oceans in collaboration with Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute at Cape Cod. That has implications for burying radio active waste. Dr Valerie Smith specialises in shellfish diseases and is working with scientists in Sweden on crayfish. Contracts are undertaken for sponsors, from oil companies to fisheries: a current study is on the potential for artificially breeding the velvet swimming crab.

Post-graduate students are in residence to research their own specialities — subjects in progress range from animals which burrow to sea squirts, and amphipods' life habits. With its international reputation the station has visitors from overseas: last week a professor from Florida was staying, plus a party from Swansea University. A newcomer was expected: a photographer in residence funded by the Arts Council to follow the first such residency last year — a stained glass artist whose creations are installed on site.

In addition to visits to Millport and to the ordered specimens, literature is now available, including a Marine Microbiology Manual, based on a summer's course given each year by Dr Smith.

In spite of the vitality, Professor Allen is concerned that cuts are restricting use of the facilities and "biology students are being denied access to the full variety of living animals."

The station itself operates on a £200,000 annual budget. It has a new pier and an old museum with a century exhibition. In 1885 Sir John Murray, the global oceanic explorer, brought his floating base, The Ark, to Millport. Part of the century celebrations an appeal has been launched to raise cash for a lecture theatre, and to promote additional environmental studies. That is particularly appropriate with political moves afoot to designate marine nature reserves. None yet exists in Britain.



Sorting the catch off Cumbrae: see Catching a crab

Details from University Marine Biological Station, Millport, Isle of Cumbrae, Scotland (0475 530581).

Uniting for an exchange

THE Youth Exchange Centre has been formed by the Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges (funded by the DfES) and the British Council (funded by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office). With a joint budget of around £300,000 to spend annually, the Centre is run by a joint steering group which

includes representatives of the various statutory and voluntary youth organisations.

The Centre will inherit about 900 projects (300 of which are in West Germany) which include training workshops for youth leaders, residential visits and exchanges by unemployed youth, the handicapped, ethnic minority groups and young offenders. Priority is given to the 16s to 25s and visits must not be course-related or simply sports or drama tours or tourism. The young participants have to raise two-thirds of their own funds.

Future developments in the

Centre will almost certainly include plans for the regionalisation of funds to involve more local authorities and a reappraisal of geographical priorities: whether to expand long distance projects at the expense of European exchanges.

All those involved in the amalgam appeared happy at the prospect of joining forces in the new Centre although there was an implied criticism of the priority given to youth by the present government when compared with the £10 million spent by the French and Germans on their own youth exchange programme.

The key to the right instrument

THE piano, apparently, is responsible for crippling more children musically than any other instrument. Both it and the violin, the two instruments most commonly offered to children, need the utmost dedication and determination on the part of the child. The flute and the clarinet, the saxophone and the trumpet are much easier to play and lead to much more rapid achievement.

In a fascinating analysis of both children and instruments, a recently published book* takes parents step-by-

step through the process of choosing an instrument which will be enjoyed by their child. According to the authors, who set up a research centre in Lancashire where they interviewed several thousand musical "failures", almost every child has the musical potential to play an instrument — it is the right one. The other most common cause of failure is starting to play too early. The best age, the authors found, lies somewhere between eight and 11.

With fewer and fewer peripatetic music teachers about, parents may have to resort to private lessons if they want their child to learn an instrument. All the more reason, then, for making the right choice. The book also includes advice on where to buy an instrument and where to look for a music teacher.

*The Right Instrument for Your Child — a practical guide for parents and teachers, by Aarsh Bhatia and Douglas Boyd, £4.95, Gollancz.

Sailing into summer

SAILING demands a lot of hard work. Ask the members of the Sailing Club at Dauntsey's School in Wiltshire. The club began in 1971 when some of the fourth form boys placed an ad in local papers: "Slave-gang offers to do work on a boat during the winter in return for free summer sailing."

As a result, they now have an arrangement with Exeter Maritime Museum allowing them to sail Jolie Brise, a 65-year-old yacht, 148 metres (48ft) long on the waterline, originally built to carry pilots out of the French port of Le Havre.

Jolie Brise raced successfully during the 1920s, winning the first Fastnet race in 1925, and the Dauntsey boys continue the tradition, cruising the Channel and taking part in "tall ship" races.

But all the enjoyment of summer sailing ultimately depends on the hard graft of

winter. The Sailing Club handles all the routine maintenance on Jolie Brise although a shipwright takes the Maritime Museum's care of structural renovation. During the winter up to 5,000 boy hours will go into jobs such as stripping the deck of its accumulated layers of paint and sanding the planking down. In one particularly impressive feat, a club-member fashioned a new tiller three metres long from a single piece of oak. As well as sailing the boys end up learning all sorts of other skills from woodwork to mathematics and even navigation. And they are subject to the club's basic rule: the more work you do, the more chance you have of sailing.

The Jolie Brise is a bit special, but there are yards on the lookout for crew members all around the British Isles. Another might pay off for another school.



Media message

THE closing date for entries for the Guardian/NUS student journalist media awards is Friday, July 26. Entry forms are from Grove, The Guardian, 118 Farringdon Road, London EC1R 3ER and Press Office, NUS, 461 Holloway Road, London N7 6LZ.

Contributors: Ann Hills, Julia Hagedorn, Humphrey Evans.

DEPARTMENT OF CATERING MANAGEMENT RESEARCH ASSISTANTS — GRADE A (TWO POSTS)

Applications are invited from holders of honours degrees, or equivalent, to carry out applied research for the hotel and catering industry in the following areas:

- Post 1: Marketing Productivity; Financial Reporting; Management Development
Post 2: Application of Expert Systems in Business Development in collaboration with the Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing

The posts contain a teaching element of up to six hours per week. The successful candidates will be expected to register for a higher degree.

Salary £5,181 - £7,176
Closing date Monday 19th July 1985
Further details and application forms are available from the Staffing Office, Ext. 364

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, STATISTICS & COMPUTING POST GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP IN COMPUTER STUDIES

Applications are invited for a Research Assistantship to develop software for Distributed Computer Systems. The work will be in collaboration with members of the Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing.

Applicants should have a First or Second Class Honours Degree with a substantial proportion of Computing. The Assistantship is available from 1st September, 1985. The starting salary will be on the Researcher 'A' scale (£5,181 - £7,176, under review).

Further details and application forms are available from: The Postgraduate Tutor, Department of Mathematics, Statistics & Computing.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN GEOPHYSICS

The Department of Geology and Physical Sciences invites applications for the permanent post of Lecturer/Assistant Lecturer in Geophysics. The successful applicant will take up the post on 1 September 1985 or as soon thereafter as possible.

The applicant will be expected to teach Geophysics and related aspects of Geology to Honours Degree level Earth Scientists and to a course in Geophysics as part of the Oxford Polytechnic Postgraduate Diploma in Petroleum Exploration Geology. In addition, there is a strong possibility of an opportunity to work in collaboration with the National School of Mines in Rabat, Morocco. Any such collaboration may lead to salary enhancement. The successful applicant will be joining a strong team of Geophysicists at Oxford Polytechnic and will be expected to contribute to research and/or consultancy.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates holding an Honours Degree in Geology or related subject and with postgraduate experience in Geophysics. A background which includes Geophysical research and/or industrial experience will be an advantage and preference may be given to those with experience in seismic interpretation.

Basic Salaries: Senior Lecturer: £11,176 - £14,081 (under review)
Lecturer II: £7,176 - £9,081 (under review)
Closing date for completed applications forms: July 19th 1985.
For further details and application forms, please apply to the Staffing Office, Ext. 364

oxford polytechnic Gipsy Lane, Headington, Oxford, OX3 0BP
Telephone: Oxford 64777

MODERATORS FOR CPVE

Applications are invited from practising teachers and others, including those in commerce and industry, who have been involved in the planning of CPVE programmes and/or have experience of the related staff and curriculum development, for a number of posts as moderators for CPVE schemes. The moderator will be required to participate within a regional team and make regular visits to centres on behalf of the Joint Board during the academic year 1985/86. The moderator will have about 12-18 days over the year. Appointments will be initially for one year.

Existing moderators for BTEC General and Assessors for CGLI Foundation Courses and 365 — Vocational Preparation (General) will be automatically considered and need not apply. Details and application forms may be obtained from the Joint Secretaries (MOD), Joint Board for Pre-Vocational Education, 46 Britannia Street, London WC1X 9PG, to whom the completed application should be returned no later than 12th July, 1985.

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES OFFICER

Scale: F0/b £10,716-£12,943

Required as soon as possible to manage residential accommodation and to promote sales of the Polytechnic's conference/residential services.

Good academic qualifications and sound commercial and administrative experience necessary.

Details and application forms (returnable by 12 July, 1985) from: Staffing Officer, The Polytechnic, Melrose Street, WOLVERHAMPTON WV1 1SE.
Telephone: Wolverhampton 716094, Ext. 236 (24-hour Answerphone).

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE Department of Engineering

University Lecturers or University Assistant Lecturers

The Appointments Committee expect soon to be in a position to appoint to four Lectureships given below from date to be determined. Those appointed will be expected to play their part in the general teaching of the Department and the may mean teaching outside their precise area of specialisation. The appointments will be made at either University Lecturer or University Assistant Lecturer level depending upon the age and experience of the person concerned. In the following groups in-production engineering, (1) Design and Manufacturing: to join a group in the organisation and co-ordination of project activities in industry and to teach in all the years of the undergraduate course, including the Production Engineering Trips. Preference will be given to candidates with a background in the field of design for manufacture but others with similar relevant experience are invited to apply.

(2) Turbomachinery: to join the group on the White Laboratory working on aerodynamic aspects of turbomachinery. The person appointed will be expected to teach fluid mechanics and thermodynamics in the three years of the undergraduate course.

(3) Information Engineering: to join a group active in all aspects of information engineering, including software engineering and computer speech and language processing. The person appointed will be expected to teach in all three years of the undergraduate course and to participate in the development of computer related topics in the Department's degree courses.

(4) Optical/Microwave Communications: to join an expanding team and undertake teaching and research in the rapidly developing areas of communications using optics and microwaves. The person appointed would be expected to teach in these and related areas in all three years of the undergraduate course.

The pensionable scale of stipends, for University Lecturers not ordinarily resident in College, is £10,330 a year, rising by eleven annual increments to £15,830 and for a University Assistant Lecturer: £7,980 a year, rising by four annual increments to £9,580.

The initial appointments will be for three years, with the possibility, for a University Lecturer, or reappointment to the retiring age. A University Assistant Lecturer may not hold the office for more than five years but will be considered for possible promotion to University Lecturer during his period of tenure as University Assistant Lecturer.

Senior Technical Officer

The Appointments Committee expect soon to be in a position to appoint a Senior Technical Officer in the White Laboratory to take up appointment on October 1, 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter. The person appointed will have a good honours degree or Ph.D. in engineering or mathematics and will be familiar with the aerodynamics of turbomachinery. He will be expected to undertake research as well as assist other staff in research students. He will be familiar with the use of computers and will be expected to have extensive hardware and software experience in their use for data acquisition as well as flow field computation. He will be expected to have or acquire good working relationships with industry.

The pensionable scale of stipends for a Senior Technical Officer, not ordinarily resident in College, is £10,330 a year, rising by nine annual increments to £14,825. The initial appointment will be for up to five years, with the possibility of reappointment periods not exceeding five years at a time; after holding office for not less than five years reappointment to the retiring age is possible.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Appointments Committee for the Faculty of Engineering, Department of Engineering, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, CB2 1PZ, to whom completed application forms should be sent so as to reach him not later than July 31, 1985. In any enquiry or correspondence it should be made clear to which vacancy it applies.

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Own Salary Scale. Further details of this appointment may be obtained from the HEADMASTER.

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DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATOR POSTS

(1) Community Skills Training Centre To promote and organise practical and other courses for the unemployed (V.T.S., V.P.P., Adult Education, etc.) internally funded at lecturer 2 point 1 (£2,010 p.a.).

(2) Neighbourhood Project To implement well-resourced community education programmes within a community development team, Galsenden funded for two years. (£2,500 p.a.).

Experienced applicants send a.s.e. only to The Co-ordinator, Bristol Settlement, 43 Duke Road, Barton Hill, Bristol BS5 0WV. Closing date: 12th July, 1985.

(BOTH POSTS ARE COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY WORK posts)

RGIT Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Aberdeen FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY SENIOR LECTURERS/LECTURERS

Due to the continued expansion of the Schools within the Faculty, and to the creation of new posts as a result of a major Government initiative to increase the graduate output from technological courses, a number of vacancies exist at both Senior Lecturer and Lecturer level within three Schools of the Faculty.

(i) SCHOOL OF ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

The following specialisms are of particular interest to the School but consideration will be given to candidates with experience in other areas of Electronic and Electrical Engineering. Up to six posts are available.

- Microelectronics and VLSI System Design.
- Electrical Power Engineering with particular emphasis on electro-mechanical plant.
- Computer Aided Design and Computer Aided Manufacturing allied to the electronics and microelectronics industry.
- Microprocessor Systems with relevance to real time control.
- Information Systems Technology with particular reference to data communications and optical transmission systems.

(ii) SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL AND OFFSHORE ENGINEERING

The following specialisms are of particular interest to the School. Candidates with specialisms in other related areas are also encouraged to apply and opportunities exist for developing specialisms in oil-related areas. Up to five posts are available.

- Control of plant, with computer applications.
- Mechanics of materials or design.
- Dynamics/mechanics of machines and vibrations.
- Materials engineering/welding.

(iii) SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES AND COMPUTER STUDIES

The following specialisms are of particular interest to the School. Up to three posts are available in this area.

Computer Science — to contribute in a BSc Mathematical Sciences Degree course, a Higher Diploma in Computer Studies, and to contribute to a proposed Honours Degree course in Computer Science.

Applications are invited from Honours Graduates for the above posts, preferably with recent industrial/research experience. Recent Graduates with limited experience are also encouraged to apply.

Salary ranges (under review): Senior Lecturer £12,777-£16,104 per annum. Lecturer £8,688-£13,716 per annum.

Assistance with removal expenses.

Details from: The Personnel Department, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Schoolhill, Aberdeen AB9 1FR. Telephone: (0224) 633611 Ext. 249

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Career opportunities are dependent upon the needs of the individual but could consist of: a move into other training or human resources consultancy; financial consultancy; work elsewhere in the world having gained valuable skills and experience.

Suitable candidates are likely to be qualified accountants with some teaching experience. However, personality, enthusiasm, an ability to work as part of a small management training team, a commercial approach, and a commitment to providing a high standard of client service, are equally important.

An attractive salary, which will permit full enjoyment of the excellent life style available in Kenya. In addition, housing, a car and other benefits will be provided. Whilst not being the main attraction of working in Kenya, some saving potential also exists.

John Thompson, Price Waterhouse, Southwark Towers, 32 London Bridge Street, London SE1 9SY. Telephone: 01-407 8989

Price Waterhouse Business Needs Experts

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL Faculty of Science and Engineering LECTURESHIPS

Following the UGC's announcement of the abolition of universities for the "Shift to Science and Technology", applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates for LECTURESHIPS in the following areas with the qualifications indicated:

(1) CENTRE FOR COMPUTING AND COMPUTER SCIENCE Lectureship in Computer Science (Ref. 21) Candidates should be qualified to teach in any area of Computer Science, but preference will be given to applicants having research and/or industrial experience in software engineering, communications, artificial intelligence, computational logic or other major areas of information Technology.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (a) Lectureship in Applied Mechanics (Ref. 02) Candidates should have a background in Dynamics / Vibration Control. Preference will be given to those with research experience in the subject.

(b) Lectureship in Advanced Manufacturing Technology (Ref. 03) Candidates should have a background or an interest in moving into the fields of Computer Integrated Manufacturing, CAD/CAM, Robotics, Expert Systems, Industrial application of AI or CAE in general.

The minimum qualification for these two posts is a good Honours Degree in any branch of engineering, physics, mathematics or physics, mathematics or computer science.

(3) DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING PRODUCTION Lectureship (Ref. 07) The Department's main teaching and research interests are in Manufacturing Systems, Production Planning and Control, Work Design and Ergonomics, Computer Aided Design, Quality and Reliability Engineering, Production Systems Design and Automation. Experience and interest in any of the main areas of Management and manufacture would be welcome.

(4) DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING Lectureship (Ref. 02) The Department has well funded broadly based active research programmes and candidates with experience in any of the following areas will be considered for appointment — Communications, control, electronics, electric traction, electronics in manufacturing expert systems, integration, microprocessors, applications, power electronics, nuclear engineering, software engineering and sensor. Candidates should possess a higher degree in an appropriate subject and/or should have recent R and D experience in one or more of the above areas.

Salary on the Lecturer Scale £7,980-£14,825 plus superannuation. For further particulars, telephone 01-472 1201, or write to the Staffing Office, University of Bristol, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 8

Degree of prejudice against the polys

IT WAS with extreme surprise and disbelief that I read the opening sentence of the article by Jack Cross on the polytechnic central admissions system (June 11).

This read: "Any sixth former who isn't academic or ambitious or becoming a judge, doctor, or holder of the Nobel Prize for physics might well be considering applying to enter a polytechnic."

I would have thought you would have risen above this kind of prejudicial nonsense. It is people like Mr Cross who help perpetuate any biases that may exist both in schools and industry.

It is significant that the polytechnic system is a relatively new one, and is "a rapidly growing sector" by Mr Cross's own admission. This must surely reflect a changing attitude towards a previously "unknown quantity". Hopefully, this will, in time, be passed on to employers.

My heart went out to any sixth formers who may have been contemplating applying to a polytechnic which offered a specific course not

available at a local university. I would like to point out that a degree is a degree, and it is an individual's degree classification, based on merit, that determines suitability for postgraduate study rather than place of study. — Yours faithfully, Julie Khan, Polytechnic of Central London.

THANKS a lot, Mr Cross! Once again the media has seen fit to shove the polytechnics into second place behind the universities and this is simply not fair.

Has Mr Cross ever thought that sixth-formers who are academic might actually choose to go to a poly because (shock, horror) the teaching is better? The polytechnics are about to be hit with a further broadside of cuts and so to damn the public image of them is unfair and unjustified.

I know that when I attempt to apply for jobs in the future that my Manchester Polytechnic BSc is just as good, if not better than a BSc in the

same subject from a university. The problem lies, however, in convincing my prospective employer of this equality.

Throw-away lines like that of Mr Cross do nothing to help and only serve to further relegate the image of polytechnics and those who attend them to an unfair second position. — Yours faithfully, Dave Sheehy, Manchester.

IN YOUR article introducing The New Polytechnic Central Admissions System (Education Guardian, June 11) not only does Jack Cross get the facts about student numbers wrong (shock, horror) but he also expresses an attitude towards polytechnics which is at best a misunderstanding of their role, and at worst quite insulting. Sixth formers are advised to go to polytechnics if they aren't "academic or ambitious". In other words, the article seems to be saying, polytechnics are second-rate institutions for a second-rate clientele. The same attitude can be detected in the Government's under-funding for public sector colleges, the refusal to allocate additional resources for science and technology, and the recent Green Paper's lack of attempts to bridge the divide with universities. The Lindop report exhibits a similar prejudice.

As to the facts, 153,000 full-time and sandwich course students were at polytechnic in 1984, not 31,500 as stated in the article, and if you include those on part-time or short courses the figure rises to 306,000. The sector is actually bulging at the seams, having great difficulty providing adequately for the 30 per cent rise in full-time students over the last five years, yet is expected to offer a high standard of education on severely limited resources.

The continued emphasis on universities as centres of excellence, with the public sector seen as poor relation, can only serve to increase the unjustifiable disparity between the two. — Yours faithfully, Lesley Smith, Vice-President (Education), National Union of Students, London N7.



Sir Keith and the victims of the go-slow at the DES

IS SIR Keith Joseph a hypocrite, or just not in touch with his Department? I read that he advises local authorities to close more half-empty schools to save money, yet I know that his or his servants' procrastination has prevented the ILGA from doing just this.

The secondary school I teach in should have amalgamated with another this summer. The authority laid its plans in good time, heads have taken early retirement, but the whole plan has had to be set back a year for lack of a DES decision, which is still awaited. Should Sir Keith not put his own house in order before making public statements like this? — Yours faithfully, David W. Streeter, Ewell, Surrey.

NOWHERE are declining standards so clearly exemplified as in the latest Green Paper on education. Curiously enough, the intellectual poverty of the document is nowhere so evident as in its

HOW great to read an article about examination cheating (Education Guardian, June 18). Every time the examination system is changed, at great cost, in this country (with the resounding cry that "getting the examination system right will cure all our educational ills"), thoughts that I share with Bradley Winterton pop out of my head. First, let me state that I am anti-examination altogether. I feel that examinations only select those who are good (or cheat well) at examinations. Secondly, I have suffered under heads who only cared for examination results, rather than teaching and seen heads of department upgrade students in their own specialist subjects

rather than those who are not (in need of work for instance giving a B grade to a student of her own whose blouse buttons were on the wrong side). And now my daughter tells me that during her preparation for her second year degree examinations her good lecturer, having lectured well throughout the year, suggested topics for revision might be assessed with regard to work throughout the year, whilst a colleague gave his students a quick run-down of the questions on the paper. Well! — Indignantly yours, J. M. Cavalier, Osterley.

THE article on examination cheats, which highlighted the

astonishing practice of sending out examination papers to examiners a few days prior to the exam, concentrated on the possibilities for cheating open to teachers who were also examiners.

As teachers, however, the passing on of any information has to be done in a coded manner. A point that needs to be noted is that examiners are also parents and are therefore in a position to pass on accurate information to their children without the need for their children to guess their children an easier passage to higher education. — Yours, Ann Lewis, Maesycwmmer, Mid-Glamorgan.

As a parent I do feel, however, that the problem of a small number of incompetent teachers has to be faced and an adequate solution found. I have had experience of two teachers who I am quite sure, would not keep similar responsible jobs in industry but carry on teaching year after year, to the consternation of many parents and, frequently, many children.

I am aware that there are procedures for getting rid of poor teachers but these are so protracted and difficult that one cannot blame heads for failing to institute them. If the teaching profession were seriously to consider this issue, I am sure that this would go a long way to restoring public confidence and support in their fight for adequate pay and deserved respect. — Yours faithfully, Jill Forsyth, Kingston, Surrey.

LETTERS should be sent to the Education Guardian, The Guardian, 119 Farringdon Road, London EC1 3ER.

The caring student's view of the teacher's unhappy lot

UNFORTUNATELY I have no fancy headed paper with which to impress, but this in no way detracts from the validity of what I have to say.

I am writing in support of our very poorly paid, hard-working teachers. As a sixth form student, at a comprehensive school in Walsworth, I am acutely aware of the volume of unpaid overtime teachers invariably put in. Their consistent loyalty to their students and their profession has led to their being numerous ludicrously low wage offers. The teachers have now realised that the only way to avoid being ignored is to disrupt, reluctantly, the education of millions of children throughout

the UK. It is unlikely that many observers of this action will be affected more than us, the students, who find that teachers' claim is wholly justified, and industrial action is the only way to make it noticed.

At my particular school, the pupil-teacher relationship is excellent, and teachers intensely regret having to disrupt important examination classes. However, the combination of unrealistic low wage offers and the continued disregard of teacher welfare by the government has led to the lowest teacher morale level I have yet experienced in my six years here. The Government must real-

ise that students who take examinations this June are the voters at the next general election. — Yours faithfully, Andrew Thompson, Head Boy, Southfields School, London SW18.

I MUST take issue with your correspondent Mr Tippet (Forum, June 11). The National Association of Head Teachers does not dissociate itself from other teachers — there were many expressions of support at our conference of our total agreement that teachers are very much underpaid for an increasingly arduous job. But at midday heads are placed in a particularly difficult situation of responsibility in

common law for the safety of children — not to speak of our position under the Health and Safety at Work Act.

We cannot shed this responsibility by leaving the premises, unless there is a deputy willing to assume it. It is this that creates what Mr Tippet calls our "identity crisis" — certainly not any desire to support the Government, which was roundly condemned in speech after speech at the conference, as well as by our unmistakable reaction to Sir Keith Joseph's address. — Yours faithfully, F. R. Rushworth, President, London Head Teachers' Association, London NW3.

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Digital Equipment Corporation invites you to contribute to and benefit from its outstanding record of success in the UK. They need to add to their quality of service by recruiting additional instructors to plan and deliver software and applications courses to DEC customers in the UK and overseas.

Skills and Experience:

- Ability to communicate effectively at all levels
- High level of energy to match DEC's dynamic approach
- 3 years experience in a software role (instruction, programming, analysis, operations)
- Teaching experience with a knowledge of software products and computer applications

Location: Reading or Manchester

Salary range: £10K-£14K (to £16K for Senior Instructors)

Training given. Full relocation package available. Excellent career prospects.

If the opportunity appeals to you, write now, enclosing CV to:

KAY CONSULTANCY GROUP

Anna Roeder
Kay Consultancy Group Ltd
1 New Bond Street
London W1T 8PE

Portsmouth Polytechnic

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE or POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW in DIGITAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

Applications are invited from candidates holding or in the final stages of a Ph.D. in the above area and from experienced engineers in industry possibly interested in registering for a Ph.D. The successful candidate will join the Telecommunications Systems Research Group and carry out research using an experimental digital communications system at 10Gbit/sec which uses spread spectrum and high speed digital techniques to investigate multipath effects of signal on wide band systems. The project covers a wide range of disciplines, is SERC sponsored and is also in collaboration with Rutherford Appleton Laboratory. Experience in one of the areas of hardware and software on-line computer data collection, digital signal processing and system modelling would be desirable.

Salary: Research Associate £24,653-£32,348 p.a. (under review)
Scale: Research Fellow £27,711-£31,175

The post is supernumerary. The appointment, initially for two years, is expected to be extended for a longer period.

Application forms and further particulars from Personnel Office, Northfield Centre, St. John's Road, Portsmouth, Tel: 0705 825451. Closing date: 30 July 1985.

VOLLEYBALL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

The English Volleyball Association is seeking to appoint an Executive Officer initially on a three year appointment. This is a new appointment and duties will entail development of volleyball, particularly junior development, including affiliations, competitions, publications and courses.

The job entails considerable travelling and overnight stays. All expenses for travel, etc., will be paid by the Association.

A sound knowledge of volleyball is essential and applicants must be car drivers.

Salary scale is £7,400-£8,462 plus cost of living addition.

Applications are required by July 12, 1985, and interviews will take place in Nottingham on August 20, 1985.

Please apply to the English Volleyball Association, 15 Rectory Road, West Bridgeford, Nottingham NG2 6BE.

Nene College Northampton

Applications are invited from Qualified Librarians for the post of

Assistant Librarian (Serials)

Salary Scale 34 £2325-£2700

In Nene College Library Service.

Application form and further details send to Deputy Chief Administrative Officer, Nene College, Moulton Park, Northampton NN2 7AL.

Closing date July 10th, 1985.

UMRCC

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

REGIONAL COMPUTER CENTRE

Director: Professor F. H. Sumner

The Centre requires the following:

PROGRAMMERS

A Programmer - National Network: is required to join the project team of the Network Unit's major development project, the implementation of the Job Transfer and Manipulation Protocol (JTMP) in UMRCC's multi-mainframe environment. The project involves the provision of protocol support and user interface on the Amdahl 470V8 and the implementation of the necessary hooks and interfaces for the Control Data large scale processors. REF: 143/85/G.

A Programmer - Local Network: is required to join the project team which is currently establishing a local area network on both the University and UMIST campuses and based upon X25 packet switches and PADS. The work involves a variety of technical projects to expand this network by connection of departmental computers, attachment of microprocessors and the provision of central network services e.g. network mail servers and advanced high speed networks. REF: 144/85/G. Salaries for the above posts will either be in the range £7,520 to £12,150 p.a. or £11,575 to £14,925 p.a. (under review) dependent upon age and experience.

A Programmer - Technical Support: is required by the Network Unit to provide first line user support, interfacing to the liaison staff in UMRCC's Local and National Service and preparing user documentation for the Network Unit. This person would also be involved in a variety of smaller projects to enhance technical skills and general experience of communications protocols and networks. REF: 145/85/G.

Two Programmers are required to join a section responsible for supporting Operating Systems on the Control Data and Amdahl mainframes. Applicants should have a systems software background with sound systems programming experience preferably in an IBM or CDC environment. Experience of IBM/JES 2 would be an advantage. REF: 146/85/G.

Two Programmers are required in the Compilers and Resource Control Section. One person will work with a team responsible for the Compilers on the National Service Machines (CDC Cyber 205, 2 x 7600 and a Cyber 176). The work is varied involving implementation, maintenance and exploitation of a wide range of compilers and associated software. Another person will work on the implementation of the knowledge of FORTRAN and one other high level language. Previous work in the compilers area, a knowledge of CDC Systems and use of assembly language would be an advantage. REF: 147/85/G.

The other person will work with the team responsible for the development of Resource Control and Accounting Software on the National Service machines. Applicants should have sound programming experience in FORTRAN. A knowledge of CDC Systems and use of assembly language would be an advantage. REF: 148/85/G.

A Programmer is required to join the Liaison and Training Section which is responsible for maintaining contact with representatives in over thirty-five universities in the UK, including Manchester and UMIST, and providing technical support to users of the Centre. A degree of travel will be required. Applicants should be interested in dealing with people and have a knowledge of at least one high level programming language. Previous experience of large scale computing would be an advantage. REF: 149/85/G.

A Programmer (CDC NAG Co-ordinator) is required to join the Applications Section, which is responsible for the acquisition, conversion, and maintenance of a wide range of applications software on the CDC 7600, CDC Cyber 205 and CDC Cyber 170 computers. The successful applicants will work on the implementation of NAG numerical and statistical software on the CDC computers. A thorough knowledge of FORTRAN is essential, and experience of other high level languages and of numerical software would be an advantage. REF: 149/85/G.

Salaries for the above posts will either be in the range £8,600 to £10,330 p.a. or £7,520 to £12,150 p.a. (under review) dependent upon age and experience.

Applicants for all posts should be educated to degree standard.

Further particulars and application forms (returnable by Thursday, 25th July, 1985) may be obtained from The Registrar, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL. Please quote the appropriate reference number.

DEPARTMENT OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT AND QUANTITY SURVEYING

PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN ESTATE MANAGEMENT

Applications are invited for the above post, from graduates who are currently students of the General Practice Division of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

It is anticipated that the successful candidate will have extensive experience in professional practice, including teaching and course development.

The appointee will play a major role in the development of the degree course, in a development of the existing degree course in Estate Management.

Salary: £13,000 to £14,467 per annum inclusive of pension, plus professional fees, plus cost of living addition. For full details of the post contact Dr E. H. Turner (Head of Department) (0454) 485133 (Extension 2120).

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Department of Estate Management, The Polytechnic of Wales, Cardiff, Tel: 0222 422111, Ext: 2221.

Closing Date: 12th July, 1985.

The Polytechnic of Wales

Manpower Studies

IMS is an independent national centre for work on labour market analysis, employment policy and manpower management with an international reputation. It employs 50 staff.

Two research fellows are now needed to join an expanding team of research and advisory staff to support the further expansion of our activities. Two current areas for development are:

Health Manpower Research
Employment/Education/Training Research

The postholders will carry out commissioned research, disseminate and publish results, and become responsible for organising and directing new research initiatives. There will also be opportunities to participate in the rest of the Institute's research, teaching and advisory activities. The post offers excellent career prospects, a stimulating and creative environment.

Applicants should have relevant experience in one of the listed or related activities and the ability to produce high quality work of relevance to policy making.

Starting salary will be between £14,000 and £17,000, though a higher figure could be considered for particularly relevant experience. Secondment arrangements are possible.

Applications, by 17th July to Carol Reid, IMS, Mansell Building, University of Surrey, Brighton BN1 9RF (tel Brighton (0273) 666751). Further details on request.

IMS

INSTITUTE OF MANPOWER STUDIES

The Open University

COMPUTER-AIDED LEARNING

'Teaching Science in a Technological Context'

Applications are invited for a

SERC Studentship

to work on the creation and evaluation of CAL software using a high level authoring language. The software will be designed to teach science in a conventional manner and the same science in a technological context. The two approaches will be assessed to determine student learning patterns. The project involves co-operation with Framlington College, Suffolk. Secondment or leave of absence candidates will be considered.

Candidates must possess, or expect to obtain at least an Upper Second Class degree in a relevant discipline. Computing skills are not a pre-requisite. The successful candidate will have the opportunity to register for a higher degree.

For further information contact Adrian Demaid, Department of Materials, The Open University, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA. Tel: 0908 653386. Please quote Ref: 73/86.

SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

SALARY — in range £11,112 to £12,384

Applicants should have a keen commitment to the philosophy of the Association and special interest in and knowledge of current educational issues in schools and colleges. The new Executive Secretary will be responsible for administering the running of the Association, projecting its image, and advising the National Committee on policy and organisation.

Letters of application with c.v., naming two referees to: Mr Peter Matthews (Hon. Sec.), 10 Walsborne Avenue, Chadderton Park, Chadderton, OL5 8RL.

CLOSING DATE — 19th July, 1985.

For further information please telephone 081-652-2284.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS, JAPAN

International Language Centres have vacancies for teachers in Japan from late September 1985.

Applicants should hold a Degree or Certificate of Education. A formal EFL qualification and two years' EFL experience is desirable.

Contracts are for approximately two years. The basic salary is 289,000 yen per month with increments for qualifications and experience. Benefits include air fares and relocation allowance. Paid holidays are six weeks plus Japanese Public Holidays.

For application form and further details please contact:

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT, INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE CENTRES, 9 Cavendish Square, London W1M 8DD.

The American International College of London

LECTURER II / SENIOR LECTURER IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited for the above vacancy, commencing duties September 1985. Candidates should have at least an MBA. Teaching experience is essential, and preference will be given to candidates whose background demonstrates some international involvement in education or commerce.

Duties other than teaching will include curriculum development and academic advising of students from 70 nations, under the supervision of the Divisional Chairman and Academic Dean.

Salary will be determined by qualifications and experience, and will fall within the Burnham FE range for Lecturer II, currently £7,548-£12,099 or senior Lecturer currently £11,175-£14,061 but due for review.

Letters of application, a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees should be sent to: Dr Robert E. Kuehn, Academic Dean, Richmond College, Queens Road, Richmond, Surrey TW10 6LP.

DEPT. OF MODERN LANGUAGES

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES AND AREA STUDIES

LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER in FRENCH

Ref: ML06. A Lecturer is required to contribute primarily to the teaching of the B.A. in Modern Languages with International Studies, the B.A. Business Studies and the HND Diploma in Business Studies.

Candidates should be native or near-native speakers of French with a higher degree and/or industrial experience, and have a commitment to language teaching. Preference may be given to candidates with qualifications, research or industrial experience in the fields of Economics/Business.

Salary: Lecturer II £9,896-£13,137 p.a.
Senior Lecturer £12,213-£15,000 p.a.
Inclusive of London Allowance.

Further details and application forms are available from the Personnel Department, South Bank Polytechnic, Borough Road, London SE1 0AA. Tel: 01-228 8898, ext 2355/2351.

Closing date: July 15th, 1985

An Equal Opportunity Employer

South Bank Polytechnic

Teaching for tomorrow in the heart of London

LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING

ADULT EDUCATION BASIC EDUCATION SCHEME

LITERACY FOR ETHNIC MINORITY UNIT

Applications are invited for the following newly established posts within the authority's Basic Education Scheme

LINK TUTOR (Ref: ED487)

To undertake Basic Education/ESL teaching duties, establish links with various agencies and initiate outreach work with ethnic minority groups

ESL RESOURCE TUTOR (Ref: ED488)

To undertake Basic Education/ESL teaching duties co-ordinate resources and provide a Basic Education consulting information and advice service for ethnic minority groups

Salary for both posts will be in the range £5,948-£11,560 p.a. depending upon qualifications and experience.

Candidates should possess an appropriate teaching qualification and have experience of working with ethnic minority students. Evening duties will be required.

Please quote reference number. Closing date: 12th July 1985

Application forms obtainable from the Personnel Office, Room A-204, Town Hall Avenue, New Brompton, Ealing, London W5 2BY Telephone: (01) 840 1985 (24-hour service).

Western Australian College of Advanced Education

The Western Australian College, which was established in 1981, has four campuses (Churchlands, Claremont, Mount Lawley and Nedlands) all situated within a 10 kilometre radius of the centre of Perth. In April 1985 some 10,000 students were enrolled, and the college employed 510 academic and 500 support staff.

1986 VACANCIES

An analysis of 1986 staffing needs has shown that it is probable that most of the following positions will need to be filled.

QUALIFICATIONS

Applicants should possess a Master's degree (or equivalent) with clear evidence of very good graduate level scholarship. Further, as the college is preparing students for particular vocations, strong preference will be given to applicants who have substantial relevant experience in the workplace. Consideration will also be given to teaching experience at the tertiary level.

DATE OF APPOINTMENT

It is expected that most applicants will be appointed from 1st January 1986 and will commence teaching in February.

COURSES

The college presently offers a range of post-graduate diplomas and first degrees in four major Schools: Arts and Applied Sciences, Business, Community and Language Studies, and Education. All appointments may be required to teach courses in more than one School.

INTERVIEWS

It is expected that senior college staff will visit the United Kingdom after applications close to interview those applicants who have been shortlisted.

FORMAT OF APPLICATION

Applicants should apply immediately to Mr Graham Igglesden, Western Australia House, 115 The Strand, London, W1R 0AJ (telephone 01-240 2881) and obtain the format of application which the college requires. The actual full application should be sent direct to Perth as set out below. Please include telephone numbers.

LEVEL OF APPOINTMENT

Successful applicants will be appointed at one of the levels shown in the Salaries table, and this level will be determined on the basis of qualifications, academic merit, relevant work experience and teaching experience.

EDUCATION STAFF

All staff in the School of Education will participate in the supervision of Practice Teaching.

ARTS AND APPLIED SCIENCES

Computer Studies — Senior Lecturer

To provide educational leadership, and to lecture in one or more of the specialist areas in computer studies.

ASSISTANT LECTURER/LECTURER

Art and Design

To lecture in one or more of the specialist areas in art and design.

Computer Studies

To lecture in one or more of the specialist areas in computer studies.

Human Movement Studies

To lecture in one or more of the following areas: exercise physiology, sports medicine, principles of training, general games or outdoor pursuits.

Mathematics

To lecture in mathematics, particularly calculus and statistics (transverse secondary teachers).

Media Studies

To lecture in one or more of the following areas: script writing, communication studies, radio, television and film production, photography, or media studies.

Science

To lecture in one or more of the following areas: human anatomy and physiology, human development, human ecology, molecular biology, physics or chemistry.

Visiting Fellows

Applications are invited, both from academics and from professionals, for a position as Visiting Fellow to teach in any of the areas listed above, and in particular in: COMPUTER STUDIES, HUMAN MOVEMENT STUDIES, MEDIA STUDIES, SCIENCE.

Salary and travel arrangements will be negotiated.

BUSINESS

ASSISTANT LECTURER/LECTURER

Accounting

To lecture in one or more of the following areas: auditing, taxation law, financial accounting or accounting information systems.

Business Workshop

To contribute towards the ongoing innovation of learning experiences. To lead workshop sessions and act as a catalyst in group discussions and projects. Business experience in communication and the ability to motivate students would be an advantage. To assist in fostering and maintaining contacts with the public and private sectors. Recent business experience would be an advantage.

Economics and Finance

To lecture in one or more of the following areas: economics, finance, management science or business statistics.

Industrial Relations

To lecture in the area of industrial relations.

Information Systems

To lecture in two or more of the following areas: business programming, data base, data communications, systems analysis, systems design or office systems. Experience with IBM mainframe systems is desirable.

Law

To teach in one or more of the following areas: commercial law, company law, industrial law, consumer law or taxation law.

Management

To lecture in one or more of the following areas: sociology of organisations, corporate policy or general management. Relevant business experience would be an advantage.

Visiting Fellows

Applications are invited, both from academics and from professionals, for a position as Visiting Fellow to teach in any of the areas listed above, and in particular in: ACCOUNTING, FINANCE, LAW.

Salary and travel arrangements will be negotiated.

Salaries

Appointments will be offered within one of the following ranges (shown in Australian dollars) according to the particular position advertised and to qualifications and experience.

Principal Lecturer

\$42,910 or \$44,858 or \$46,397

Senior Lecturer

\$35,203 — \$41,029

Lecturer I

\$30,700 — \$34,467

Lecturer II

\$26,236 — \$30,000

Assistant Lecturer

\$22,614 — \$25,905

Applications should be forwarded by the fastest

mail method available to: The Staffing Officer, Western Australian College of Advanced Education.

PO Box 217, DOUBLEVUE Western Australia 6018.

Applications close in Perth on Wednesday 24 July 1985.

COMMUNITY AND LANGUAGE STUDIES ASSISTANT LECTURER/LECTURER

Aboriginal and Intercultural Studies

To lecture in Aboriginal and/or intercultural studies.

Community and Behavioural Studies

To lecture in one or more of the following areas: the aged and aged policy studies, human service administration (public and voluntary), community health care, youth work, residential care, or the disabled and handicapped.

Health Studies

To lecture in one or more of the following areas: sociology of health, community organisation and development in health education, or theories and philosophies of health education.

Language Studies

To lecture in one or more of the following areas: applied linguistics, interpreting and translating, German, Greek, Italian, Macedonian, Portuguese or Vietnamese.

Recreation

To lecture in general recreation studies and particularly in recreation planning, tourism, administration or facility planning.

Religious Studies

To lecture in one or more of the following areas: world religions, sociology of religion or psychology of religion.

Visiting Fellows

Applications are invited, both from academics and from professionals, for a position as Visiting Fellow in any of the areas listed above, and in particular in: ABORIGINAL AND INTERCULTURAL STUDIES, COMMUNITY AND BEHAVIOURAL STUDIES.

Salary and travel arrangements will be negotiated.

EDUCATION SENIOR POSITIONS

Early Childhood Education — Principal Lecturer

To provide leadership in planning and teaching post-graduate courses (0-8 years) in developmental studies in early childhood education and to initiate related research projects. Applicants must have relevant high-level qualifications, and experience in tertiary teaching and research experience.

Computer Education — Senior Lecturer

To teach courses in applied computer technology at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels. Experience with a wide variety of small computer systems and languages will be an advantage, as well as applied research experience.

Junior Primary Education — Senior Lecturer

To teach at under-graduate and post-graduate levels in the area of junior primary education (4-9 years). Applicants should have appropriate teaching experience and be willing to provide leadership in developing college reading courses related to schools in Western Australia.

Communications Education — Senior Lecturer

To teach courses in reading. Applicants must have a higher degree, substantial and significant experience in schools and be willing to provide leadership in developing college reading courses related to schools in Western Australia.

Education — Senior Lecturer

To teach at under-graduate and post-graduate levels in the area of educational administration. Applicants should be well qualified to teach in one or more of the following areas: organisation theory, personnel, resource management and leadership.

Education — Senior Lecturer

To teach at under-graduate and post-graduate levels in the area of educational policy studies. Applicants should have relevant teaching and research experience in the processes of educational policy development. Knowledge of current policy issues in Australian education is desirable.

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LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC

SECRETARY TO THE POLYTECHNIC

£18,626 — £17,679

Liverpool Polytechnic is the fourth largest Polytechnic in the country with a budget of over £27m per annum and some 2,000 staff and 11,000 students. The Secretary to the Polytechnic is the senior support services manager responsible to the Rector for all matters relating to the secretariat function in the Polytechnic and with other wide responsibilities relating to support service staff. As such this person appointed will be expected to have significant managerial experience and the ability to communicate effectively both with staff of the Polytechnic and with members and officers of Liverpool City Council.

Sheffield City Polytechnic

RESEARCH POSTS

The Polytechnic has received research funding from the National Advisory Body, the Local Authority, the Science and Engineering Research Council and the Economic and Social Research Council for the provision of a number of Research Assistant and Research posts to undertake the projects listed below. Applicants should hold or expect shortly to be awarded a good Honours degree in one of the disciplines indicated above each project title.

R55 Engineering/Physics
Computer aided testing and adjustment of electronic circuits.

R56 Biology/Biochemistry
Investigation and measurement of factors affecting human and blood platelet responses in the pregnant woman.

R57 Physics/Chemistry
Investigation of iron and tin alloys in glass systems.

R58 Biology/Physics
Biodegradation studies of inorganic glasses.

R59 Chemistry/Physics
Synthesis and electrical characterisation of highly conductive organic crystals.

R60 Chemistry
Synthesis and characterisation of novel polymers for information technology.

R61 Physics/Mathematics
Modelled and computer modelling study of novel liquid crystal systems.

R62 Chemistry
The effects of gamma-irradiation on additives present in food—packaging polymers (in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food).

R63 Chemistry
The synthesis of organo-silicon and related families of medicinal interest.

R64 Chemistry/Physics
Development of infra-red analysis techniques for semi-conductor materials by plasma spectroscopy.

R65 Chemistry
Single crystal X-ray analysis of novel organic materials of potential application in solid state electronic devices.

R66 Chemistry
The synthesis of organo-silicon and related families of medicinal interest (in collaboration with the Science and Engineering Research Council).

R67 Chemistry/Physics/Mathematics
The synthesis of novel PEG-PPG block copolymers (in collaboration with the Science and Engineering Research Council (CASE) and ICI Petrochemicals and Plastics Division).

R68 Computing/Systems
Systems Designer workbench for an integrated systems factory (Project 2).

R69 Chemistry/Physics/Mathematics
Synthesis and characterisation of novel block copolymers for the rubber toughening of thermoplastics (in collaboration with ICI Petrochemicals and Plastics Division).

R70 Engineering/Mathematics/Physics
Mathematical modelling of the steady state hot and cold rolling process.

R71 Engineering/Mathematics/Physics
Critical testing of the validity of roll force models applied to shape and gauge control in strip rolling.

R72 Engineering/Mathematics/Physics
Structural analysis of the manufacture of hydraulic bridge forming of tubular components.

R23 Civil Engineering
Structural analysis in steel of frame for British Electrical Industries and their implications for private sector financing.

R24 Economics/Accounting/Mathematics
The production of integrated technology, statistical analysis and perception of IT and the resulting social implications.

R25 Social Science/Business/Computing
The production of integrated technology, statistical analysis and perception of IT and the resulting social implications.

R26 Civil Engineering/Building
Workability and maturity of concrete containing ground granulated blast furnace slag.

R27 Economics/Geography/Business
The growth of advanced producer services in British Processes and implications.

R28 Computing/Systems or Engineering/Physics/Mathematics
Systems Designer workbench for an integrated systems factory (Project 2) OR Computer aided engineering to form a component design and life assessment package.

R29 Social Science/Education
Perceptions of management effectiveness held by men and women in the teaching profession.

R30 Economics/Business/Social Science
New business development in Sheffield.

R31 Nursing/Social Science
A descriptive study of the care given by nurses to patients with difficult management wounds.

R32 Social Science/Humanities
Cultural perception, cultural policy and the local state: Sheffield 1960-1980.

R33 Materials/Total Technology
Techno-economic analysis of the manufacture and markets for thermoplastic ring belt bearings.

R34 POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATE
This is a three year post held by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to work on the microbial ecology of brackish waters. The research involves the isolation and identification of moulds and bacteria from oysters and the role of an association of spore forming organisms with the oyster. Candidates should have a background in microbiology, food science and microbiology or botany. Salary scale £7,548-£10,261 per annum (under review).

R35 In addition to the above posts, the Science and Engineering Research Council (together with SERC) is prepared this year to offer suitable candidates a limited number of research studentships in Sheffield City Polytechnic in the Department of Metals and Materials Engineering (2), Chemistry (1) Computer Studies (2).

R36 The Polytechnic in collaboration with the Science and Engineering Research Council (Teaching Company Scheme) and in partnership with a number of local companies, is looking to appoint up to nine young graduates (preferably with some industrial experience) to work in the companies on stimulating tasks. The appointments will be initially for two years but there is a possibility of permanent posts becoming available. The project work is usually company based but with supporting studies and supervision by the Polytechnic. The posts will be based in the Sheffield and Manchester areas. Salary scale £7,548-£10,261 per annum (under review).

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

1. PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS

Required to take a leading role in the development of courses and teaching methods, the successful candidate will be expected to carry out research and consultancy in areas of interest to the Department.

2. LECTURER II / SENIOR LECTURER IN STATISTICS

Candidates should possess a good first degree together with either a higher degree in Statistics or appropriate research / industrial experience in Applied Statistics.

3. LECTURER II / SENIOR LECTURER IN EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Educational Services support the Polytechnic staff in all areas of teaching and learning from course design to materials production. Specialist courses for the Certificate in Education FE and Post-Graduate Diploma in Educational Technology are also offered, and some teaching on these courses will be required. Candidates for this post should have a higher degree in Education and be able to contribute in two or more of the following areas: evaluation of teaching and learning, structured learning, communication media, information technology, open learning systems.

4. LECTURER II IN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY (Temporary for one year)

Candidates should have specialisations in physical geography and the ability to contribute to the full range of quantitative teaching. Salary ranges (Pay award pending): PL—£13,095-£16,467; LHS/L—£7,548-£14,061 (level of appointment and starting salary dependent upon qualifications and experience); LI—£7,548-£12,083. For further details and an application form, please contact the Personnel Officer at Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA. Tel: (0752) 294639. Closing date: 19 July 1985.



UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA

SCHOOL OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS

European Research and Development in Distributed Database Systems

These posts are offered to work on a research and development project supported by the SERC in the area of distributed database systems. The two other posts in the contract are large organisations within the computer industry. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the full range of quantitative teaching. Salary ranges (Pay award pending): PL—£13,095-£16,467; LHS/L—£7,548-£14,061 (level of appointment and starting salary dependent upon qualifications and experience); LI—£7,548-£12,083. For further details and an application form, please contact the Personnel Officer at Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA. Tel: (0752) 294639. Closing date: 19 July 1985.

TEMPORARY LECTURER II / SENIOR LECTURER IN LAW

Due to staff movements, the above is required for two years from 1 September 1985, to teach Contract Law, and to contribute to Degree / Diploma courses delivered by the Department. Candidates should be able to offer one or more of: property law, public law, constitutional law. A higher degree / professional qualification / teaching experience would be advantageous, though not mandatory. Salary: £7,548-£14,061 per annum (under review).

LECTURER IN DESIGN AND APPLICATION OF COMPOSITE STRUCTURES

The College of Aeronautics is world-famous throughout the Aerospace Industry and is situated on a unique campus which combines state-of-the-art test technology with a fully operational airfield. The College of Aeronautics is well equipped for teaching and research having extensive testing and manufacturing facilities. The latter include preparation, layout and cutting rooms, pattern press and autoclave. The successful candidate will be a graduate with at least two years relevant experience. He/she will be expected to supervise the extensive ongoing research activities as well as teach and supervise postgraduate students. Salary will be in the lecturer scale £7,520 to £14,925 (under review). Closing date for applications is 31st July 1985. Informal enquiries about this post may be made to Professor Howe, College of Aeronautics (ext. 2741).

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Due to staff movements, the above is required for two years from 1 September 1985, to teach Contract Law, and to contribute to Degree / Diploma courses delivered by the Department. Candidates should be able to offer one or more of: property law, public law, constitutional law. A higher degree / professional qualification / teaching experience would be advantageous, though not mandatory. Salary: £7,548-£14,061 per annum (under review).

POLYTECHNICS

MANCHESTER POLYTECHNIC

DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES/FASHION

PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN FASHION

Applications are invited for a senior position in the Fashion Industry and to take responsibility for the provision of a high standard of teaching and research in the Fashion Industry. The successful candidate will be expected to provide new and innovative teaching and research in the Fashion Industry. The successful candidate will be expected to provide new and innovative teaching and research in the Fashion Industry. The successful candidate will be expected to provide new and innovative teaching and research in the Fashion Industry.

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER—INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

A tutor is required for work on the MA course. Applicants should preferably have a degree in Industrial Design or a related discipline. The successful candidate will be expected to provide new and innovative teaching and research in the Fashion Industry.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

REQUIRED FROM SEPTEMBER, 1985
UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

DEPUTY HEADTEACHER

BECHILL INFANT SCHOOL,
Bechill Road, Withershaw, Manchester M22 7EL.
Tel. 061-598 2255.
Applications are invited from teachers with a wide range of experience and a commitment to curriculum development. Intending applicants are invited to visit the school by appointment. This vacancy is due to premature retirement. Application by letter to the Headteacher at the school by 12 July 1985.

TEACHER OF SCIENCE

Scale 1 (S.P.A. allowance) in this 11-16 school.
SPURLEY HEY HIGH SCHOOL,
Mount Road, Gorton, Manchester M18 7GR.
A Physicist who could assist with Control Technology or Electronics would be welcomed but applications from other scientific backgrounds will be considered.

TEACHER OF ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

A part-time (0.5) Scale 1
PLANT HILL HIGH SCHOOL,
Plant Hill Road, Blackley, Manchester M9 2WP.
Telephone: 061-740 1831/2.
The person appointed will work with pupils from ethnic minority groups the majority of whom are of Chinese or Vietnamese origin. This is a Section 11 post.

TEACHER OF BIOLOGY (0.5)

Part-time Scale 1
OUR LADY'S R.C. HIGH SCHOOL,
Albion Road, Higher Blackley, Manchester 9.
A permanent part-time teacher (0.5) of Biology in this 11-16 High School. The person appointed will be required to teach Biology in years 4 & 5 and to make a contribution to the Science programme in Years 1, 2 & 3.

TEACHER OF FRENCH

Temporary Scale 1
WRIGHT ROBINSON HIGH SCHOOL,
Off Abbey Hey Lane, Gorton, Manchester M18 8RL.
Telephone: 061-370 5121.
Required for September 1985 until May 1986. The vacancy occurs as a result of maternity leave. You will be required to teach French throughout the age and ability range of the school, but primarily in years 1-3. Ability to also teach some Spanish an advantage but not essential. At present French, German and Spanish are taught by the Faculty. Closing Date Wednesday, 3 July, 1985.

TEACHER OF BIOLOGY

Temporary Scale 1
ST. THOMAS AQUINAS R.C. HIGH SCHOOL,
Mill Lane, Chorlton, near Manchester M21 2SW.
Headmistress: Sister Sheila R. Hunt B.Sc.
A six form entry co-educational school on a split site situated on the south side of the city.
Required for July 1st, 1985.
A Temporary Teacher of Biology to cover a period of maternity leave.
We are looking for a competent Biologist to take over several classes in Upper School including groups preparing for Public Examinations.

TEACHER OF HOME ECONOMICS

Scale 1
MARGARET ASHTON COLLEGE,
Church Lane, Manchester M9 1LD.
A well qualified and experienced teacher to join an enthusiastic team in this sixth form college. All examination work, including 16+ and Mode III Home Economics in the school (5th only) and 'A' level Home Economics and City and Guilds in the college, is available to a suitably qualified teacher.

TEACHER OF GIRLS P.E. (0.5)

Temporary Part-time Scale 1
NEWALL GREEN HIGH SCHOOL,
Greenbank Road, Manchester M23 8SZ.
Required as soon as possible.
To cover a maternity leave. The teaching commitment will be two full days and one half day.

TEACHER OF HOME ECONOMICS

Scale 1
A well qualified and experienced teacher to join an enthusiastic team in this sixth form college. All examination work, including 16+ and Mode III Home Economics in the school (5th only) and 'A' level Home Economics and City and Guilds in the college, is available to a suitably qualified teacher.

MANCHESTER City Council

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their racial, ethnic or national origin, disability, age up to 65, sexuality, or responsibility for dependants.

SERVICE FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED,
Newhouse Road, West Didsbury, Manchester M20 6XA.
Telephone: 061-465 5772.
Teacher of Home Economics and related curriculum areas special school in this service required for September.
Applications from qualified teachers of the deaf and teachers able to assist with physical education will be welcomed but these aspects are not essential.

TEACHER

Scale 1 plus Special Schools Allowance, Nursery/Assessment Unit
WHITWORTH PARK SCHOOL,
Morton Street, Moss Side, Manchester M14 4GP.
Required as soon as possible due to the promotion of the present holder.
An enthusiastic well organised and dedicated teacher is sought for the above vacancy.
Intending applicants are welcome to visit the school and should telephone to arrange an appointment. (Telephone 061-228 2079).

TEACHER OF ART

Scale 1
OLKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
Darby Avenue, Chorlton, Manchester M21 2AB.
Mixed Comprehensive (1430 pupils).
Required for September 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter. A graduate teacher required to join a successful and developing Art department. An ability to teach drawing and painting is essential. A willingness to develop skills in a wide variety of media and to be sympathetic to cross curricular developments would be advantageous.
Curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees to the headteacher at the school as soon as possible.

TEACHER OF MUSIC

Scale 3
An enthusiastic, committed and experienced teacher is needed to run the music department, and contribute to the development of the creative Arts in the school.

TEACHER OF SCIENCE

Temporary Scale 2
An enthusiastic, committed and experienced teacher is needed to teach throughout the school in a progressive highly regarded science department. A Physics or Chemistry background would be an advantage.
Newly qualified teachers are welcome to apply for a Scale 1 post. Bury is a mixed multi-racial inner city school. All staff appointed are expected to support the development of equal opportunities and anti-racist policies.
Applications by letter with the names and addresses of two referees, to the headteacher by Monday, 8th July.

HEAD OF MUSIC

Scale 3
An enthusiastic, committed and experienced teacher is needed to run the music department, and contribute to the development of the creative Arts in the school.

TEACHER OF SCIENCE

Temporary Scale 2
An enthusiastic, committed and experienced teacher is needed to teach throughout the school in a progressive highly regarded science department. A Physics or Chemistry background would be an advantage.
Newly qualified teachers are welcome to apply for a Scale 1 post. Bury is a mixed multi-racial inner city school. All staff appointed are expected to support the development of equal opportunities and anti-racist policies.
Applications by letter with the names and addresses of two referees, to the headteacher by Monday, 8th July.

TEACHER OF BUSINESS STUDIES

Part-time (Equivalent to half timetable Scale 1).
An enthusiastic and well-qualified teacher to assist with an expanding Business Studies course. You will be required to teach CSE and RSA Typing and Office Practice to examination level and the possibility of teaching keyboard Studies to Third Year classes. An ability to teach Commerce would be an advantage.

TEACHER OF HOME ECONOMICS

Scale 1
A teacher of Home Economics is required for two terms to cover a maternity leave. The department is recently established and a successful applicant will have both a Home Economics Room and Needlework Room in which to work. The timetable will include 16+ and Mode III Home Economics in the school (5th only) and 'A' level Home Economics and City and Guilds in the college, is available to a suitably qualified teacher.

TEACHER OF MUSIC

Scale 1
An enthusiastic musician, to teach mainly years 1-3. An interest in windband or choral work would be an advantage, but applicants willing to become involved in extra curricular activities will be preferred.

TEACHER OF HOME ECONOMICS

Scale 1
An enthusiastic teacher required to teach in a modern well-equipped, newly established department. The successful candidate will be required to teach Home Economics to years 1-6 and Needlework to the first three years.

TEACHER OF HOME ECONOMICS

Scale 1
A well qualified and experienced teacher to join an enthusiastic team in this sixth form college. All examination work, including 16+ and Mode III Home Economics in the school (5th only) and 'A' level Home Economics and City and Guilds in the college, is available to a suitably qualified teacher.

Unless otherwise stated application forms from the Headteacher at the school or Principal at the college to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

FAILSWORTH SCHOOL,

Head of Art/Craft/
Design Faculty Scale 4
Required for January 1986 at this 11-18 comprehensive of approximately 1350 pupils. An enthusiastic, qualified and experienced teacher who will be expected to initiate a new approach to the whole area of study in addition to being responsible for the administration of the Faculty.
Application forms/further details (see please) from the Head at the school returnable to him by 15th July 1985.

CROMPTON HOUSE CE SCHOOL,

Head of Mathematics Teacher
Required for September 1985 at this 11-18 Church of England comprehensive school.
This post is temporary to the 31st August 1986.
For both posts, please apply by letter directly to the head at the appropriate school including full cv and names and addresses of 2 referees no later than 8th July 1985.

ST. ALBAN'S RC SCHOOL,

Head of Part Time Religious Education Teacher
Required for September 1985 at this 11-18 Roman Catholic Comprehensive School (approximately 13 hours per week). Practising Catholic preferred.
This post is temporary to the 31st August 1986.
For both posts, please apply by letter directly to the head at the appropriate school including full cv and names and addresses of 2 referees no later than 8th July 1985.

Oldham Metropolitan Borough

Education Committee

NOTRE DAME SENIOR SCHOOL

Burwood House, Cobham, Surrey,
INDEPENDENT SCHOOL
requires September, 1985:

FULL-TIME GRADUATE

to teach
GEOGRAPHY to A-level
(some sociology desirable), preferably with interest in extra curricular activities.
Burnham scale.

Applications in writing to: the Headmistress, with curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees.

SOCIOLOGY/HISTORY Scale 1

KING HAROLD SCHOOL
Broomstick Hall Road, Waltham Abbey, Essex
Pupils: 1010
Tel: Lea Valley 714800 and 714818

Well-qualified Teacher required for September 1985 to join lively Community Studies department. History to 'A' level. One-year contract in the first instance. London fringe allowance. Please apply to the Headmaster.

MODERN LANGUAGES SCALE 1

King Harold School,
Broomstick Hall Road,
Waltham Abbey, Essex.
Pupils: 1,110.
Telephone Lea Valley 714800 and 714818.

Well qualified teacher of French for Lower School and ability to take 'Borg' Games. One year contract in first instance. Please apply to the Headmaster.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF TRAFFORD

Education Department
ALTRINCHAM CE PRIMARY
School Road,
Altrincham, Cheshire
Tel 061-928 1282

SCALE 1

Required September 1985. An enthusiastic teacher to take a reception class. Commensurate with the C of E or Protestant Christian preference.
Application forms and further details available from the Head at the school by Wednesday, July 3, 1985.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

BERKSHIRE

BRADFORD COLLEGE
Required for September, 1985, or January, 1986, a YOUNG GRADUATE TO TEACH ENGLISH

either throughout the school or principally up to and including GCSE level.

Willingness to play a full part in the life of a boarding school is essential. Applicants with experience in LAPS or maintained schools are welcome.

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Prospectus free.
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Telephone: 01-874 5489

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University of London

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MA in Curriculum Studies
MA in Languages and Literature in Education
MA in English Literature (17th Century)
MA in German (Interdisciplinary degree)
MA in History of the European Labour Movement
MA in Music in Analysis
MA in Music in Composition
MA in Musicology
MA in Social Policy and Administration
MA in Sociology of Education
MA in Sociology (Qualitative Research)

* Part-time evening study supplemented by mutually arranged daytime attendance.
* One day per week.
Research Degrees (MPhil or PhD) in 17 subjects.
Courses start at the end of September. All degrees are by two years part-time study (MA in 17th Century English, MA in German and MA in Music in Ethnomusicology are also available one year full-time).

Application forms and Prospectuses from the Registrar, Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, London SE14 6NW (01-852 7171).

MA in Political Economy

Meeting a growing demand in the political economy, this course offers options in:
● Political economy of South Africa
● Political economy of economic relations
● Political economy of the USSR
The course fee is £154 a session. Entry is open to both economics graduates and social science graduates. For economic graduates, the course lasts two and a half years, the final six months of which is completing the dissertation. Social science graduates who have not specialised to economics take a preliminary one-year course. The course is taught Monday and Tuesday evenings at the Polytechnic's Edfield location in North London.

Further Information: Admissions Registrar (P. 0205), Mathematics Department (P. 0206), Economics Department (P. 0207), London W14 2PL. 01-852 9220 (24 hours).

Middlesex Polytechnic

Incorporating Avery Hill College

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Train for a job in Scientific Computing and Microprocessor Applications
Full-time 12 week course in: (a) High Level Programming (b) Microcomputer interfacing (c) Laboratory equipment with supporting lectures in software engineering.

The course will start in September and is sponsored under the Training Opportunity Programme (TOP) by the Manpower Commission with grant for successful applicants. Previous computing experience is not required and the course is suitable for (a) any graduate in a scientific discipline, (b) engineers and technicians (with either ETB or OTEC and relevant experience) wishing to re-train in computer applications.

Write to: V. A. Ashfield, Microprocessor Centre, Thames Polytechnic, Riverside House, Bedford Street, London SE11 6BU, or telephone: 01-854 2000, ext. 625.

Thames Polytechnic

Incorporating Avery Hill College

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE
Part-time Degrees
The college offers the following part-time degrees over 4 or 5 years. Fees are around £220 pa (instruments possible).
Application forms and copies of the college's Part-time Prospectus available from the Assistant Academic Registrar, Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, London SE14 6NW.

Entrance requirements are flexible for those aged over 23.
* Anthropology and Psychology
* Mathematical Studies
* Music
* "Psychology"
* Religious Studies
+ = daytime (10 am - 3 pm); * = evenings; * = evenings, or day and evening combined.

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

The American University in London.
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Associate, Bachelor and Master degree courses in Business Admin., Hotel Management, Law & Public Admin., Computer Studies, Liberal Arts, Fine Arts, International Relations, Pre-Med and Pre-Law, French, Spanish and German in the appropriate country. Immersive English College Prep Courses.

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Dept 4, 51 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8TX. Tel: 011 923 8484. Telex: 811338 SCJL G.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT

UNIVERSITY OF STURLING INTERNATIONAL COMPUTERS LTD
MSc Conversion Course in Software Engineering
This is a new course which will be taught by the University and by the Stirling Engineering Institute (SEI) of Stirling. Graduates with degrees in science and engineering will be trained for professional careers in Software Engineering. The SEI has also developed a substantial range of professional qualifications for software engineers.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD

POSTGRADUATE OPPORTUNITIES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
Five taught courses offer the students from a wide range of academic and professional backgrounds the opportunity to study for a postgraduate qualification in Economics. The length of each course is either one year full-time or two years part-time.

M.Sc. or ADVANCED DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC SECTOR ECONOMICS
M.Sc. or ADVANCED DIPLOMA IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE IN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
Applications are also invited from students wishing to study for an M.Sc. 7th D by research, on topics within the fields of Economics and Economic History. Further details on all these opportunities from:
The Postgraduate Secretary, Department of Economics, University of Salford, Salford M6 6PU. Telephone: 01738 8242. Ext. 631/535.

MSc in Cranfield

DESIGN OF FLOW SYSTEMS
Students may specialise in computational or experimental aspects of this new one-year course which begins in October. Course work covers the theory of fluid mechanics and flow measurement, open channel hydraulics, pipe and duct systems, pumps, high pressure hydraulics and solid handling. Includes short courses, related project work and a major project. Financial support at current SERC rates is available for suitable candidates with first or upper second class degrees in subjects such as engineering, physics or mathematics. Further details and application forms from Dr. V. Morris, Dept. of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AL. Tel: Bedford (0234) 750111, Ext. 3422.

The North of England Higher Secretarial College

Broadly-based one year executive secretarial course in shorthand, typewriting, word processing, secretarial administration, and French. We prepare you for Pman and RSA qualifications and help you to choose your first job wisely. For full details please contact:
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52 Albion Street, Leeds LS1 6AG. Tel: (0532) 453973. Post: 711212.

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A limited number of vacancies are also available on the following courses:
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HND Mathematics, Statistics and Computing (subject to validation) 2 years Full-time
HND Business Studies 2 years Full-time/2 years Part-time
Diploma in Professional Studies in Education, Computer Science 2 years Part-time
Certificate in Further Professional Studies Computing in Schools (in-service) 1 year Part-time

Apply NOW for September 1985 entry.
Details and application forms from:
The Principal, West Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education, Townhill Road, Swansea SA2 8UT. Tel: (0792) 263482.

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Bedford MK43 0AL.
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Specialist Options:
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Applications are invited for a one year full-time course leading to the degree of Master of Science commencing 30th September 1985. The course contains a core of subjects relating to Information Systems together with one of the above options.
Applicants should hold a good degree or equivalent in Engineering, Mathematics, Computing, Science or other relevant discipline. Grants are available from the Manpower Services Commission and SERC.
Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Polytechnic of the South Bank, Electrical & Electronic Engineering Department, Borough Road, London SE1 0AA. Tel: 01-828 8882.

POLYTECHNIC OF THE SOUTH BANK

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Five taught courses offer the students from a wide range of academic and professional backgrounds the opportunity to study for a postgraduate qualification in Economics. The length of each course is either one year full-time or two years part-time.

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OF LEEDS**
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Applications and requests for information should be sent to Dr P. L. Riley, Department of Ceramics, University of Leeds, School of Applied Sciences, The University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT. (0532) 431751, ext. 63353.

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When people count in the Tory rates calculation

COMMENTARY

Hugo Young



said to replace its complete absence under present arrangements, where businesses have no local vote.

This redistributive element, however, would be modest by comparison with the massive complex grant system by which localities are now supposedly equalised. Seen from Whitehall, one major benefit of a residents' tax is that the present formulae, as perverse in their results as they are in-comprehensible in their detail, could be replaced by something far simpler.

It hardly needs to be said that myriad problems immediately arise. They concern mainly the rich and the poor. If a rich man owns many houses here but is not resident, how do you make him pay? Even if he is resident, how do you live with the fact that he will pay scarcely more than the poor man in his council house? Equally, how can a residents' tax be made remotely sensitive to the problems of the poor? And how in future

taking care of the grosser inequalities likely to result from a crude switch from a property tax. If it gives too much to the rich, why not increase the top rate of income tax, or curtail relief on mortgage interest for higher tax payers? If the poor need help, let the social security budget take the strain, as it now does for millions of subsidised ratepayers.

Even this brief recitation gives some foretaste of bloody political battles to come, as the different objects of this government begin to collide with each other. It wants to end the rates but also to keep mortgage relief. It would abolish a tax increase even at the top. It wants to decentralise, yet can it trust local authorities to collect and administer what is halfway to a local income tax? It wants to win the election, yet is being pushed towards a scheme which will produce many affronted losers.

Against this, however, it faces one awful reality: the rating system has virtually collapsed as an effective basis for taxation. In Scotland they avoid this by having regular revaluations of property. But after this year's revaluation, Tory households and shopkeepers deserted the party in tens of thousands. Scotland has, in fact, had two revaluations

since the last one in England and Wales, where any such undertaking now would produce far steeper rises and far more terminal rage. It is impossible to exaggerate the terror which this prospect has engraved on the souls of English Tory politicians.

So a struggle is beginning to develop. On the one side is the Environment Department sick to its exhausted bones of rate-capping and casting a keen eye on the streamlined system which beckons. On the other is the Treasury, much attached to the ease of collection of the rates, and much alarmed by the loss of control which might go hand in hand with greater local accountability.

At this point, the Prime Minister remains with Envisage. She, after all, made the pledge. She really wants to fulfil it. Such painful surgery conforms exactly to her self-image; and besides, there would be a lot of political pluses to set beside the minus for any prime minister who actually did succeed in abolishing the rates.

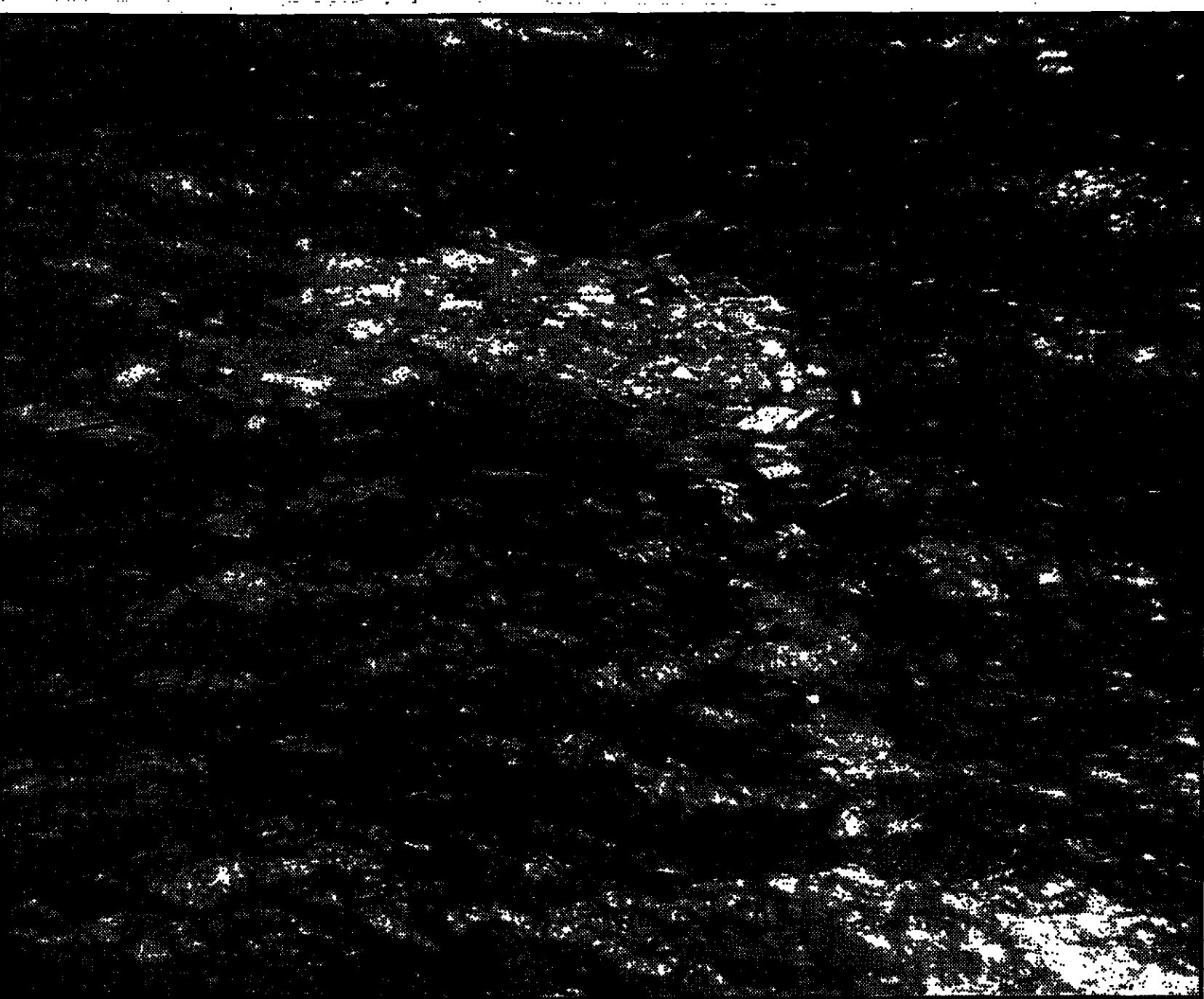
If the Cabinet decides it cannot yet take two such tentative expedients, will come into focus. One is relatively innocuous, though embarrassing. It will be to call in aid from the Inland Revenue, who are now saying

that they could handle any variety of local residents' tax in conjunction with the PAYE system, and thereby iron out all its inherent inequities—but only when the Revenue is fully computerised. Present estimates put this at 1993, leaving the pledge to be redeemed just 20 years after Mrs Thatcher first made it.

The second possibility is more real and more horrendous. Here comes the sting in the tail of the genie. If you cannot change the revenue, then change the expenditure. Voters, it is being said, will forgive you for not reforming the rates as long as they come down. The simplest way to do this if all else fails, is to remove some large element of public work now borne by them.

The favourite item here is education. Shifting education from local to central finance would, of course, pile irony on irony. It would give power to the Prime Minister's least favourite Whitehall department, the DES. It would be another act of centralisation. Above all, it would knock a black hole in the Chequers dream of cutting government expenditure. At the moment, Mrs Thatcher is resisting it adamantly. But it remains the option of last resort. Because it would, undeniably, cut the rates.

THE CRASH: aircraft corrosion v bomb; the extremist Sikhs who claim responsibility



Surface tension: a Nimrod's eye view of the wreckage left in the aftermath of Sunday's crash.

Cracks that frighten the airlines

BECAUSE the primary structural wreckage of the Air India Boeing is widely dispersed at the bottom of the sea we shall probably never know whether the tragedy was caused by a bomb or something else, such as sudden airframe failure and cabin explosion, caused by metal fatigue or corrosion.

A bomb cannot be ruled out. The aviation industry would be relieved if it were one, but as the world's most safety-conscious transport industry with only one fatal accident per half million departures, it is wary enough to be looking today at an equally possible cause.

In August 1983 a Boeing 747 blew up at 22,000 ft, after leaving Taiwan, with all 110 occupants. Spillage from galley, lavatories and batteries had

caused much corrosion in other 747s in this area, and Boeing introduced thicker skins in its new aircraft and developed a belly reskinning modification and improved corrosion protection.

The Air India aircraft was only seven years old and would have had about 30,000 hours on the clock. Some 747s have flown 60,000 hours and the aircraft has proved to be remarkably strong and tolerant of damage. Although Air India has one of the best maintenance departments, structural failure caused by corrosion cannot be ruled out.

In May 1977 a Dan-Air Boeing cargo 707 was approaching an African airport when its tail snapped off and the aircraft dived straight to the ground, killing six. The

investigation found a massive fatigue failure of the metal bar. Similar cracks, which are very hard to detect, were found in 29 other elderly Boeing 707s and 720s.

There are other precedents, too. In 1971, a BEA Vanguard blew up and crashed without warning over Belgium as a result of a corroded pressure bulkhead in the cabin. An Air Canada DC-8 blew off its rear door in 1973 because of door frame cracks. The aircraft survived, losing only a drinks trolley.

Other airlines which have suddenly disappeared as a result of fatigue or corrosion, causing explosive decompression or wing separations include a Comet, a 748, an F27 and a Herald. All were well past their youth.

Cracks and corrosion are

normal in any aircraft, but aircraft are particularly vulnerable to failure and must be carefully inspected and repaired. Largely as a result of the 707 tailplane failure in Africa, the aviation industry introduced "structural integrity auditing" of all older types of jet airliner.

This reassesses the structures of older aircraft, defines sensitive areas and orders modifications and inspections. The "high time airframe" has become the object of special attention, and the airline industry has had to develop intensive care procedures to ensure continued airworthiness.

These procedures are costly. British Airways, probably the world leader in the inspection of structures, thinks nothing of dismantling a jumbo's wing when

its eddy current inspections point to near imperceptible cracks round a wing attachment bolt hole.

Perhaps the time is due for a 747 structural integrity audit. Some have been in service for 15 years and have more than 60,000 hours on the clock.

Some aircraft may be considered old after 30,000 hours. There are no magic numbers. It depends on the bit of structure concerned, the way the aircraft has been operated, the care with which it has been inspected and maintained. Like people aircraft have different life styles.

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A bitter score for Amritsar

BOTH the Dashmesh regiment and the Sikh Student Federation, the two Sikh extremist groups who have claimed responsibility for Sunday's Air India plane crash have a score to settle with the Indian government for killing their leaders, at the Golden Temple in Amritsar last June.

The bullet riddled bodies of Sikh Student Federation president Bhai Amrik Singh and that of General Shubeg Singh, the retired Indian army officer who is believed to have created the Dashmesh regiment, were found within a few feet of each other by troops when they entered the temple after a four day battle with Sikh militants hiding inside.

While both extremist leaders have been declared by their followers as holy martyrs, the two organisations are also believed to have taken a vow to avenge their deaths.

Of the two groups, the Sikh students' federation is the older, dating back to the early 1950s, although until Bhai Amrik Singh took over as president, the federation was just another Indian students' union in India.

With the advent of Amrik Singh in the organisation, the students' union underwent a dramatic change as its new president was the right hand man of Sikh zealot Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale. Soon, the federation became the cutting edge of the militant Sant's war against the Indian government for more political and religious autonomy for the Sikhs in Punjab.

According to police reports, the students' federation was mainly responsible for the wave of terrorist killings of Hindus in April and May last year which finally forced Mrs Indira Gandhi to order the Indian army to storm the Golden Temple.

The Dashmesh regiment is believed to be the brainchild of General Shubeg Singh who reportedly wanted revenge on the Indian government for his dishonourable discharge from the army.

A hero of the Bangladesh war, Shubeg Singh claimed that he had been falsely implicated in an embezzlement case by rivals in the army. Despite repeated pleas, the authorities had discriminated against him because he was a Sikh.

The regiment is reported to have been trained by the general himself and used as a terror squad to carry out attacks against people put on

the hit list by Sant Bhindranwale and his aides for "crimes" against the Sikh faith.

Its first major action came in April last year when the regiment claimed responsibility for the daylight murder in a Delhi street of moderate Sikh leader H. S. Manchanda, who publicly criticised Sant Bhindranwale.

Within a week the Dashmesh regiment gunned down a Congress member of parliament in Chandigarh and an Opposition leader in Amritsar. Both were Hindus, and the killings spread panic amongst the Hindu community in the Punjab.

With the death of Shubeg Singh in the army operation the Dashmesh regiment seemed to have disappeared, leading the police to believe that its members had been killed in the battle at the Golden Temple.

Terrorist groups had been expected to step up their attacks this month

The Sikh Student's Federation, however, remained visible although with most of its members and were planning to launch a counter-offensive to avenge the deaths of their leaders.

Since the army operation, both extremist groups had been inactive but recent reports suggested that Sikh terrorist organisations had been planning to launch a counter-offensive.

This came about in a devastating manner last month when transistor bombs went off in Delhi and other Indian cities, killing nearly a hundred people. Sikh terrorists have also assassinated more than 20 Hindus including some local politicians in Punjab in the past two months.

The terrorist groups were expected to step up their attacks during the first anniversary of the army operation in the first week of this month, but this never materialised and Police and intelligence agencies apparently became complacent that the terrorist threat was over.

Ajoy Bose

Making table talk

RICHARD BOSTON finds his Latin education coming alive in the front room

WE ARE currently going through one of those periods when everyone anguishes about the sickness of our society, the rot in the moral fibre of the nation, and all that sort of thing. The moral fibre must have been extremely tough to start with, since it has been getting sicker at least the time of King Canute.

Colbert blamed it on drinking tea. When I was a nipper it was blamed on imported horror comics. Nowadays, such people as Mrs Mary Whitehouse blame it on Mrs Thatcher. Others blame it on Mrs Thatcher on television. My cat does. She walks out of the room when the Prime Minister appears

Neither television or Mrs Thatcher can be blamed for my own warped personality since my formative years were passed long before I had seen the one or heard of the other. I blame it on the Latin.

I was first taught Latin at the age of seven, and started learning it not long after. We had a little blue book called Ritchie's First Steps in Latin. The first step was to take pen and ink and carefully change the tide to First Steps in Reading. The second step was Lesson One, which was what would nowadays be called user-friendly since it was all about love. Amo, amas, amat. I love you, he/she or it loves. It loves seemed a bit odd, but

the next step in Latin confirmed that in Roman times inanimate objects could not only love but also be loved. Mensa, mensa, mensam. The first mensa was a table. In the nominative. The next was the accusative in appearance to the first one, was a table in the vocative and meant "O! table." So the Romans talked to tables.

Next came Mensam, which was a table in the accusative. Romans didn't just talk to tables, they accused them. And why not? It's just as reasonable as accusing television.

In spite of learning Latin I have never accused a table. In fact, I rarely speak to my table apart from passing the time of day. "Good morning,

O! table." I say at breakfast-time. At some point in the day I may drop a remark like "Lovely weather for the time of year, O! table" or "Looks like rain, O! table."

But I have never had what you might call a serious conversation with a table. If I wish to discuss my financial affairs, or the political situation in the Middle East, or the pros and cons of a Channel Tunnel, or the woodcuts of Hokusai, I go elsewhere. It's not that I have a low opinion of the table's intellect. It's just that it's so tedious. Roman tables may have been tremendous chatterboxes, but mine never says a word. But I do love it. Learning amo, amas, amat and mensa, mensae, mensam

in consecutive lessons had its effect on my infant mind.

Amo mensam. I love the table. It's the legs. The top bit leaves me pretty cold, but the legs really get me. I have long admired Zizi Jeanmaire but, remarkable as her legs are, she only has two of them. The table has four.

If I were to plough through the works of Kraft-Ebbing, I would probably find a word to describe my condition. Mensaphile, perhaps, but that offends the classical ear since (like television) it is half Latin and half Greek. It should probably be "Trapezophila, or even Tetratrapezophila, but I'm not sure about this, since I

only got as far in Ritchie's First Steps in Greek as learning the beginning of the Greek alphabet.

For years I have kept quiet about this table-loving of mine. When I heard of an organisation called Mensa I thought it might be for fellow-sufferers, but hopes were dashed when it turned out to be for people of high intelligence. The reasons I am at last coming out and breaking my silence is that other people have started talking to the furniture. There used to be chairmen and chairwomen. Then they became chairpersons, but that's terribly old hat nowadays. I'm told that persons who are really in the swim talk to the chair.



DIARY

LUCKY old Birkbeck College. The NF bookworm, Mr Patrick Harrington, has decided he would like nothing better than to follow up his undergraduate studies with a postgraduate course down the road at the University of London college.

Should he be admitted, his studies may well come under the wing of the ginger-nobbed Reader in Philosophy at Birkbeck, Mr Roger Scruton ("the most brilliant man I have ever met"—Ray Honeyford). Mr Scruton has taken a paternalistic interest in young Patrick's career, describing him as "lone and defenceless" in his Times column.

Patrick has been given a special extension for his studies, and does not sit his finals until September. A first class undergraduate degree is usually a prerequisite for obtaining a postgraduate grant. But Birkbeck encourages part-time students at postgraduate level, in which case tuition fees and entry requirements are very much at the discretion of the college. Mr Harrington's application is being dealt with in the normal way, said a Birkbeck spokesman.

THE President of Italy picks up his Oxford Honorary Doctorate of Civil Law next month. A press notice from the University observes that he will receive the award by diploma "as is customary for Heads of State." Up to a point.

MEDICAL students swotting up their anatomy will find invaluable assistance in Dr John Shipman's "Mnemonics and Facts in Surgery and Medicine." Studying the Thorax and always forgetting the tricky minutiae of sweetins in the anterior mediastinum? Then try "THATCHER" in future: Tumours, malignant: teratoma, thymoma. Hydatid cyst. Aneurysm. Tumours, innocent: fibroma, lipoma. Cysts: pleuropericardial. Ectasia: Morgagni's foramen. Endocrine: intrathoracic goitre. Reticuloles, swollen glands.

THE GLC's publicity is nothing if not versatile. One of its latest pamphlets concerns the GLC's relationships with churches and the amount it has doled out to religious organisations. In keeping with the theme much of the text is printed in Gothic print, littered with appropriate and sound Biblical texts—"And thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself" for instance, or "Where there is no vision the people perish."

SIR WILLIAM Rees-Mogg has been to see Pravda, the Hare-Brenton satire on Fleet Street currently playing at the NT. He had the privilege given to few, of watching himself on stage since it is generally accepted that Elliot Fruit-Norton, the gentlemanly ex-editor of the tory, is based on Sir William, the gentlemanly ex-editor of the Times.

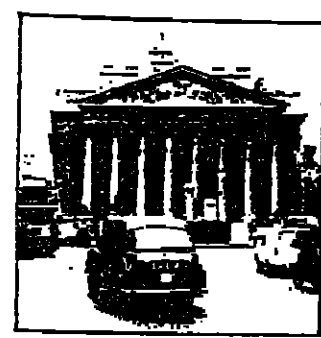
"This is the second time I have been the source of a character in fiction and it is a rather strange experience," says Sir William in Time and Tide. "The other occasion was the character of Somerset Lloyd-James, Simon Raven's odious journalist in Arms For Oblivion, who edits the Economist and commends suicide. Simon Raven seems to me to be the better writer: Somerset Lloyd-James is a more substantial—though much nastier—character than poor old Fruit-Norton. In Shakespearean terms Raven has more play lingo, while Brenton and Hare place me in the role of Polonius. I found myself rather amused to see Fruit-Norton, who as befits a composite character, was given something of the charm of Bill Deedes. He also behaved quite honourably, for which I was thankful."

CRICKET imitates television. In the final one of last week's Sussex match at Hove the few remaining spectators witnessed the Sussex captain, John Barclay, clap his hands Douglas Jardine-style to send his side into a leg trap. Continuum Imran Khan duly bowled the last over with five men in the leg-side trap.

THE NEWBURY Chamber of Trade has traditionally been strongly in favour of a prominent American at Greenham. It will just have to grit its teeth and grin at the news that the Yanks are spending \$280 million on new facilities for the troops and their families on the base to boost morale, welfare and recreation. The 1,800 lawn will be getting a bowling alley, while the 2,500 wives and kiddies will be treated to a 5,100 sq ft store and a seven days a week grocery supermarket. There will also be a school, a new gymnasium and a fast food cafeteria. They may still make it into town on the odd rainy Saturday.

Alan Rusbridger

Stop knocking Europe—it is in better shape for sustainable growth than the US



NOTEBOOK

Edited by
Hamish McRae

IT IS current fashionable mythology that Europe is lagging behind the US and Japan in its industry and technology — every US business magazine rabbits on about it. But is it true?

A healthy dose of Gallic scepticism was poured on the concept by Professor Robert

Marjolin, former vice-president of the EEC, yesterday. Introducing a paper in the latest Amex Bank Review, he argues that there are indeed some special problems in Europe at the moment in particular her rigid labour market, and her slow growth of employment in the service industries.

But he also pointed out that the US boom was untenable in the medium term; that the world was upside down when its richest country had to support its standard of living with a capital inflow from Japan and Latin America and that he would far rather be in Europe's position than in the US one.

The case for Europe hangs partly on the false base of the current US boom, but also on the technical skills of European industry. He was particularly impressed by the transformation of German industry, and noted the excellent European record on industrial innovation, and in high technology.

His outlook was for sustainable growth, so that Europe should enjoy a

period of relative prosperity in the next few years. The rate of inflation would remain low or declining. And several countries would soon be in a position to use tax cuts to stimulate further investment.

There were two clouds on the horizon: the possibility of a severe US recession (which would, however, hurt Japan more than Europe); and the fact that even reasonable growth would only slowly reduce unemployment. But this was a far cry from the "is Europe finished?" lobby's views.

He is right, of course. We forget how quickly received opinions change. It was not that long ago that a well-known US financial newspaper carried a leader headed "Goodbye Britain" and said the US was about to follow down the slot.

Food labels

Counted any "E" numbers lately? Or any fatty acids? People want more informa-

tion about the food they eat and the more familiar they become with nutrition labelling, the more highly they regard it. But most people are still confused about the meaning of some of the words used on labels.

This evidence comes in a survey carried out jointly for the Consumers' Association, the National Consumer Council and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Asked if nutrition labelling would be useful to them personally, 72 per cent said that it would, and 85 per cent said it would be useful to other people. By the end of the interview—an in-depth interrogation about different kinds of labels—the number considering labels important had risen to 91 per cent.

Yet fewer than a third of those questioned had heard of kilocalories, kilojoules, fatty acids and percent ages or recommended daily amount, usually shortened on labels to RDA.

Roughly half the sample claimed to be eating less of some foods, such as meat, sugar, milk and butter, and

more of others, like wholemeal bread and fresh fruit. But some were confused about the meaning of nutritional terms which they used and recognised.

The two consumer bodies have recommended as a result of the survey that UK rules on nutrition labelling should use "calories" rather than "energy," even though this goes against the current EEC rules.

One commercial impact, though, of the more detailed information now on labels is that supermarket groups are trying to get rid of the food additives, which they have to report, and which are usually listed under their "E" numbers.

Safeway, which is in the vanguard of the "E" number-crushing brigade, perceives that there is a considerable customer demand for additive-free food. Other groups, like Sainsbury, are thinking in similar lines. It seems that customers may not know a kilojoule from a fatty acid, but the less chemical rubbish manufacturers put in food the better.

Good at sums

ON THE face of it, Kenneth Baker, local government minister, was cracking the whip on Friday when he made his decision on the level of commitment the Government is prepared to afford to the Greater London Enterprise Board. But beneath the rhetoric, there is another meaning.

The GLC had sought the blessing to advance an immediate £4.1 million to GLEB, rather than the £1.1 million which, on paper, Mr Baker has sanctioned. But by clever arithmetic, Mr Baker has in fact allowed the GLC to pump all the funds it wished into GLEB, ensuring that it can meet its immediate funding promises to its 200 ventures, and guarantee the 3,500 jobs it has created, or preserved, since it came into being.

While Mr Baker's presentation may be geared to satisfying the Treasury, or the Conservative backbench, his message is directed at the Tory London boroughs who must take up responsibility

for the GLEB. If it is to survive, when the GLC is scrapped next March. Whatever one may think of Ken Livingstone, Mr Baker is saying, the GLEB has played an important role in job creation in London and the electorate on the whole will not look kindly on any policy which leads to further job losses. Nor, he reminds the boroughs, should they overlook that there will be local government elections just five weeks after the GLC is disbanded.

Sufficient Tory London boroughs must make some sort of pledge to maintain the GLEB, post the GLC, within the next month if it is to survive. Mr Baker's message is that GLEB has achieved enough to earn that survival.

Board walk

IT IS terribly unkind, but the poor Bank of England has walked into this one. Today it has released the text of one of the articles which will appear later this

week in its Quarterly Bulletin. It is called "The boards of quoted companies" and it is a robust attack on the poverty of information given by public companies on their board of directors.

"Companies' reports and accounts are in most cases a poor guide to the range of skills and breadth of experience of company boards. It is intones.

But what does the Bank report say about its own board? Well, it lists the members and says which ones are non-executive. And it shows the divisional responsibilities of the executive directors. But in common with 87 per cent of the sample it gives no biographical information on non-executive directors, in common with 94 per cent it gives no details of its audit committee, and in common with 98 per cent no details of other board committees.

Mind you, the Bank report does have a long chunk about the affairs of Johnson Matthey, another example where company reporting has proved less than admirable.

Big sales decline follows £12 million cash rescue by Olivetti

Acorn future in the balance again

By Maggie Brown

The Acorn home computer company is in serious trouble for the second time this year following a "significant deterioration" in its finances only four months after a £12.1 million cash rescue led by Olivetti, the Italian office equipment company, it confirmed yesterday.

According to its suppliers, the company, under a tough acting managing director Mr Alex Ubaldi, drafted in from top Olivetti management to take control is refusing deliveries of computers ordered from assemblies at its overstocked Vector Marketing distribution centre in Wellborough. The root cause of the crisis is the "very substantial sales decline" in home computers, which has also led

Sinclair research into Mr Robert Maxwell's rescuing arms.

Cambridge-based Acorn, which Olivetti holds a 49.3 per cent stake, asked for a temporary suspension of its shares trading at 1p on the Unlisted Securities Market yesterday, while its merchant bankers, major shareholders submit to major shareholders a plan for refinancing the company.

According to Phillips and Drew, stockbrokers to the firm, the discussions could last for a month, and turn out to be extremely tough.

The key shareholder is Olivetti, which was last night refusing to comment on whether it would be prepared to act again to save Acorn. The indications are that the new cash pumped in last February has been exhausted.

founders Mr Christopher Curry and Mr Herman Hauser have been cut back to 36.5 per cent of the shares, with outsiders holding 14 per cent.

One indication of Olivetti's thinking came yesterday when its ambitious chairman, Mr Carlo de Benedetti, said at the company's headquarters that he planned to make it the world's second biggest personal computer firm—after IBM.

The second key factor is the attitude of Acorn's principal creditors who assembled the machines, with the Welsh firm A.B. electronics owed the most at least £3 million. A meeting of the major creditors is being convened this week.

There is now quite definite pressure being put on them to take a share in the misery. They have already been asked

by Mr Ubaldi to agree to worse terms than those negotiated during the February rescue, which promised payment in full of £20 million trade debts, in regular monthly instalments, spread over the year to February 1986, with interest included.

Acorn has also been trying to cancel its outstanding forward contracts because component prices of key computers parts such as memory chips have collapsed in price since the deals were struck.

Acorn has had a disastrous launch of its latest BBC Plus machine, which at £499 is criticised by the trade as absurdly overpriced. Acorn plans to cut its staff by 250 by next month, from last February's 450 level.



Mr Carlo de Benedetti

Eureka finds federal rescuer

THE Federal Home Loan Bank board has rescued another large California savings and loan, arranging for the removal of the board of Eureka Federal Savings Loan Association and planning a possible capital injection by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

The board has turned over the day-to-day operation of the institution, which has \$1.6 billion of assets, to the Home Savings and Loan Association of San Diego, under a management contract.

The bank board said its action was prompted by mounting loan losses that were dragging Eureka "towards insolvency." Eureka is the fourth big Californian S and L to founder on bad loans in the past two months.

Savely Hills Savings and Loan Association and the Central Savings and Loan Association of San Diego were recently taken over by the bank board.

Bell Savings and Loan Association of San Mateo announced losses in late April that wiped out its net worth—or assets minus liabilities—but it is being allowed to continue to operate independently.

Its waves of loan losses, mostly connected with commercial real estate loans, has hurt a large number of S and L's across the country. The FSILIC, with reserves of about \$4 billion, cannot afford to absorb the losses that would result from liquidating these essentially insolvent S and L's, so it is paying healthy S and L's to manage the troubled ones, and using accounting devices to inject capital.

The FSILIC has avoided any cash outlays in most of these cases by giving the S and L's promissory notes that can be counted as capital.

Most of Eureka's net worth has been wiped out by loan losses in 1984 and this year. Meanwhile, the Comptroller of the US Currency has closed Golden Pacific National Bank, New York, because "serious accounting deficiencies" resulted in the bank's liabilities "greatly exceeding" its assets.

Mr Michael Patriarca, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, named the FDIC as receiver. Assets of the bank, which had three branches and \$148.8 million in deposits, totalled \$162.8 million. The FDIC said it was preparing to pay off Golden Pacific insured deposits.

Separately, First City Bank, Oklahoma City, and Urbana Savings Bank, Urbana, Iowa, were declared insolvent by bank regulators and will respond as branches of other banks.

Despite some support from falling interest rates, Financial Corporation of America, parent of the US's largest S and L, continues an uphill struggle to stem loan losses and restore depositor confidence.

In the third quarter of 1984, its American Savings and Loan Association unit experienced what the chairman and chief executive officer, William J. Popejoy, calls the worst run in history by a S and L's depositor—a deposit outflow of about \$6.5 billion.—AP-Dow Jones.

John Brown shares suspended in debt crisis

By Maggie Brown

Shares in John Brown, one of Britain's best-known engineering groups, were suspended yesterday as the heavily debt-laden group started talks with its bankers, expected to last two weeks aimed at cutting its interest burden.

The company, employing 9,000 in Britain, is seeking to restructure its capital base by converting an undisclosed but substantial part of its debt, which is little changed on last year's peak of £128 million, into non-interest paying equity.

At yesterday's suspension price of 33p, near a two-year high for the battered company, its stock market value is, by contrast, around £43 million.

The company, headed by chairman Sir John Cockney and chief executive Mr Allan Gately, was anxious that the move, a month before its annual results, should be seen as a positive step, not bringing the company's survival into doubt.

But John Brown has been fighting a losing battle to reconstruct a plan, formally announced in January, 1984, after it ran into deep trouble two years ago. The word yesterday was that it was "more or less on course." Its recovery to its bankers, led by National Westminster, indicates however, that it cannot make much headway by "trading itself" out of trouble.

For, despite raising more than £18 million from disposals of unwanted companies, and withdrawing from the making of a machine tool-making unit, it has yet been unable to negotiate the one large sale it wanted to make of its Olofson machine tool company in the US, despite nearly a year of hints that a deal was near.

It has also faced a much more difficult economic climate than expected: the impact of the near-50 per cent cumulative rise in interest rates early this year was severe. The majority of its debt was on short-term fixed rate loans, which required renewal this summer at higher rates.

John Brown is expected to report that in its last financial year it made a record, reduced losses of around £3 to £4 million (£5.6 million losses), with hopes for profits in this financial year. The annual results, and reconstruction details, are due out together in about two weeks. John Brown has a winning record over the last year, but profit margins are a squeeze.

It is also one of the British firms in the forefront of heavy plant construction deals with the USSR and Eastern bloc. It won a visit from Mr Mikhail Gorbachev on his visit to the UK last December after continuing to supply gas turbines to the USSR after the US blocked technology exports in protest over Russian action in Poland against Solidarity.

Stockpiled oil puts pressure on Opec

By James Ertlichman

Spot oil prices strengthened yesterday despite authoritative warning that the major oil companies may be preparing to unleash the stocks of crude they hold.

A tide of stockpiled oil released on the market just before Opec meets on July 5 would make it even harder for the 13-nation cartel to resist new price and production cutbacks.

Intelligence Weekly reported yesterday that oil company stocks have been rising rapidly this spring — by as much as one million barrels a day. "This means that firms have a bit more latitude than expected to defer oil purchases which could put even more downward pressure on near-term prices."

PIV suggests that the stockpiling may not have been done to weaken Opec's hand. Rather, the oil journal believes that

demand for crude is so weak that the companies have been stuck with stocks that they need to unload.

The effect is not being seen yet. Spot market prices for crude rose gently across the board yesterday with Brent marker from the North Sea closing 25 cents to \$26.50 a barrel and West Texas intermediate rising 30 cents to \$27.40.

But there are no signs that the open rift with Opec can be healed before the crucial ministerial meeting begins in Vienna in two weeks time. Few believe that the biggest producer, Saudi Arabia, will make good its threat of opening up its taps if the smaller nations continue to exceed their quotas.

But Western sources believe Sheikh Yamani will have to find new ways to exert discipline on the unruly downward spiral in the oil price

Receiver called in at troubled Nova

By Clive Woodcock

Difficult trading conditions in the last few months have undermined Nova's efforts to achieve a financial reconstruction of textiles group, Nova (Jersey) Knit, and yesterday a receiver was called in.

Nova, which makes and sells double jersey knit fabric and supplies technical services including know-how and computer produced designs, asked in March of this year for its share price listing to be suspended.

This was in order for discussions to take place between the company, its advisers, its bankers, and the majority holders of the unsecured loan stock. The company was unable to repay the loan stock by its final redemption date of March 31.

The directors said yesterday that considerable progress had been made in the talks on restructuring, which would have involved the directors and their associates subscribing for 1.5 million new ordinary shares and an existing loan from a director being used to buy a further 750,000 shares — but trading conditions had become "extremely difficult."

They had therefore asked their bankers, Barclays, to appoint a receiver. Mr Michael Arnold of chartered accountants Arthur Young, has been appointed.

The company has suffered from low profitability for a number of years and since 1979 the main contributor to keeping the business in profit has been the proceeds of insurance claims. Turnover reached a peak of £3.14 million in 1982 and declined to just under £2 million last year.

In the first half of the year to September, 1984, turnover dipped to £2.2 million and a loss of £250,000 was recorded. The interim dividend was passed. The company's work force has also declined from a peak of 225 to 100 years ago to less than 50.

The insurance claims arose from damage to machinery being moved from the South Wales plant in 1983 to Nottingham. The company has also been affected by a bad debt of £271,000 incurred by a Nottingham firm, W. E. Sady, a subsidiary of George Spencer, going into liquidation.

CBI appeals for cut in interest rates

By Michael Smith, Industrial Editor

An immediate two-point reduction in interest rates is being demanded by the employers' organisation, the Confederation of British Industry.

Sir Terence Cusack, director general of the CBI, is to make a personal appeal to the Chancellor after receiving the unanimous support of the CBI's 13 regional offices for an early cut.

In a stiffly worded statement, the CBI said high interest rates had gone on "long enough" and Sir Terence added: "We want a 2 per cent cut for starters and then we will see where we will go."

Industrialists are becoming increasingly concerned that UK interest rates are substantially higher than those of immediate foreign competitors and they dismiss arguments that lower borrowing rates

would boost inflation and upset money supply targets.

The CBI's plea for a reduction in the cost of borrowing comes at a time when the employers' organisation is also pressing the government to cut £5 billion from public expenditure by following the example of cost-cutting set by private industry.

In a new document, Financing the Future, the CBI argues that £5 billion of public expenditure cuts would allow £2.5 billion for personal and corporate tax reductions and an extra £1 billion new investment in national infrastructure like roads.

The cuts would be achieved by reducing the public sector workforce by 450,000, an end to the right of a yearly pay award, more privatisation or contracting out of public services and through better management.

Johnson Matthey raises £11m on sale of UMP

By our City Editor

Johnson Matthey Plc, former parent of Johnson Matthey Bankers, has raised £11 million by selling its half share in Universal Matthey Products to its partner, Universal Oil Products.

The deal gives UMP a profit of more than \$4 million on the book value of the shares sold. Deputy managing director Mr Joe Stevenson said: "It is quite unrelated to the JMB problems though the outcome of £11 million of our borrowings is a welcome bit of news."

He added that talks about

ending the joint arrangement started 18 months ago. The UMP companies concentrate heavily on material and equipment for operating petroleum products, using know-how from UOP, which is Chicago based.

Johnson Matthey already has a chemicals subsidiary which is in the catalyst business and UMP is not regarded any longer as part of the group's core business. After huge losses in the US jewellery business Johnson Matthey has now reached agreement in principle to sell the last part of the disastrous enterprise, a jewellery chain factory in Florida.

New names for the SIB

By our Financial Staff

Many of the members of the Securities & Investments Board have now been appointed, following the announcement of three new names yesterday which include the first Eurobond market representative.

But the Bank of England, and the Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, Mr Alex Fletcher, are still searching for one or two non-members who will be public figures completely independent of the City.

The latest three appointments are Mr Eddie Ray, aged 60, senior partner of the accountants, Spicer & Pegler since 1967 and a member of the City Capital Markets Committee; Mr John Abell, aged 53, and chairman and chief executive of Orion Royal Bank since 1983; and Mr David Anderson, aged 47, managing director of E.D. & F. Man International. He is vice-chairman of the London Commodity Exchange, and is the first commodity and futures market expert on the board.

Electricity sell-off opposed

By Michael Smith

Privatisation of the electricity industry would be opposed by most people in Britain, according to the results of a new opinion poll.

The poll, conducted by National Opinion Polls for the Electricity Supply Trade Union Council, shows that 67 per cent of the 1,079 people questioned said electricity was an essential service and should remain in public ownership. The poll also showed that 39 per cent of those questioned were satisfied with the service provided, while only 25 per cent felt that privatisation would mean a reduction in prices and better efficiency.

Significantly, some 32 per cent believed that a private sector electricity industry would result in lowering of safety standards, and 47 per cent felt that special consideration could only be given to those having difficulty with payments if the industry remained in public ownership.

Perkins wins £70m MoD order

By David Simpson, Business Correspondent

Perkins Engines yesterday announced £70 million of orders from the Ministry of Defence, which will do much to safeguard the jobs of its 1,200 workforce at Shrewsbury for the next 10 years.

Included amongst the orders is the largest ever contract the firm has won. This is to supply 1,000 Condor V8 550A diesel engines for the new CMCV-80 armoured personnel carrier being built by GKN-Sankyo for the British Army.

A Perkins spokesman said yesterday that the order had been expected as the company had been developing the engine in conjunction with the MoD since it was first decided to re-equip the army with the new generation of personnel carrier. The £500 million contract for the vehicles was awarded earlier this month to GKN-Sankyo in open competition, however.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND THE PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
NATIONAL OIL WELL COMPANY
NOTICE OF EXTENSION TO TIME LIMIT
THE NATIONAL OIL WELL COMPANY
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9 FORKLIFT TRUCKS
WHOSE ORIGINAL CLOSING DATE WAS SET AT 8 JUNE 1985 HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO 6 JULY 1985

Role of public borrowing target dismissed

By our Economics Staff

One of the central targets of the government's economic strategy — the public sector borrowing requirement — says almost nothing about the real influence of tax and spending policy on the economy, according to the leading fiscal economist, Professor William Butler.

His analysis, for a new journal called Economics Policy to be launched in the autumn, severely undermines many of the arguments currently fashionable among those who op-

pose government action to cut unemployment.

Professor Butler argues that fears about the budget deficit and government debt becoming too large are thoroughly misplaced. Contrary to popular belief, the national debt of the United Kingdom is currently at historically low level compared with the size of the economy.

It has recently stabilised after a sharp fall from its post-war peak, a similar fall to that which occurred through

the nineteenth century after the Napoleonic wars. In both cases, it was real output growth rather than the erosion of the real value of the national debt through inflation which was the main cause of the reduction.

Professor Butler says that a government which runs a large and continuing deficit may eventually have to raise taxes or increase the money supply to fund it, but the very high inflation rates which would be necessary to avoid even modest tax hikes make the fear of

large deficits leading to inflation unrealistic.

He is most concerned to stop some analysts from using the crude level of borrowing as a simple indicator of the government's policy. He argues that changes in debt and deficits can signal almost anything.

Thus a larger deficit can be the result either of deliberate government decisions to spend more or tax less, or equally due to tightening of monetary policy, raising interest rates and may increase these claiming unemployment

benefit. The fastest growing item of public spending over the last five years has been debt interest.

The fear that larger government deficits may "crowd out" or displace — private spending is often confused, Professor Butler argues.

Crowding out due to high interest rates can be avoided by a more relaxed monetary policy, while crowding out because the economy is physically unable to produce more calls for specific measures to expand supply.

STEWART Fund Managers Edinburgh-based fund managers are to merge on July 1. The new company, to be known as Stewart & Co., will have £370 million under management.

OFTEL, the organisation set up by the government to oversee "liberalised" telecommunications, has commissioned a study of the telecommunications needs of rural Wales as a contribution to the role of consumer protection. Professor Bryan Carsberg, director general of OfTel, said yesterday that public call boxes would be a particular focus of attention, but the inquiry would also cover the effect of modern telecommunications on encouraging investment in rural areas.

Japan imports financial know-how

Barclays has just won admittance into the booming Japanese market for trust — or investment — business. FLEMISH McRAE explains why the Japanese are so eager to welcome this form of imported skill

THE US and British authorities have been pressing Japan to give foreign financial institutions greater access to Tokyo for more than a year. Gradually the Japanese authorities have relaxed the restrictions. For example it has just been announced that nine foreign banks, including Barclays, will be given licences to carry out trust business, that is the handling of Japanese investment and pension funds.

This debate between Japan and (principally) the US has been presented as a political interlude, with the outsiders pressing to get into Japanese financial markets. But the Japanese are not so much interested in the Japanese market as in the Japanese financial system. They want to know how it works, and how they can get in.

Many Japanese financial leaders fully appreciate that unless they are content to have crucial decisions over the management of their rapidly growing foreign investments taken by institutions in London and New York, they need to take steps to manage these investments more directly themselves.



Japan's investors point overseas: dealers on Tokyo Stock Exchange

to the growth of the City of London in the nineteenth century and that of New York in the twentieth. This impact will be shaped by current trends in international finance. For the last 20 years the main thrust of the internationalisation of financial markets has been in banking, not in the securities business. The world's main commercial banks have gone from being almost entirely domestic to being almost entirely international. But now the growth of international banking is likely to be restrained. There are several practical reasons to suppose that securities markets in general, and international securities markets in particular, could take up some of the slack. The development is still too recent to quantify accurately. But where there are directly comparable markets in bank loans and for securities, the latter are more attractive. Among institutional investors there is a growing appetite for foreign securities. True, less than 10 per cent of US and Japanese funds are placed abroad. But in London, where there is a longer tradition of international investment, the proportion of institutional funds in overseas securities now stands at over 12 per cent. On the borrower's side, similarly, there are incentives to increase the proportion of foreign borrowing. For corporate borrowers, an international spread of shareholdings offers particular advantage: in particular, the creation of a supportive market for shares which can be used to argue against protectionism.

Japanese corporations, heavily dependent on the US market, surely have reason to welcome US shareholders as potential allies against an unfriendly Congress. As investors, the Japanese have already become major purchasers of foreign securities. The stock of such assets is set for explosive growth. Japan is not only alone in running a current account surplus; the surplus is also the largest in the world. Only with the surplus run by the United States in the 1980s, or by OPEC after the first oil shock. At present it is adding almost \$50 billion a year to Japan's overseas assets.

In so far as Japanese savings have flowed out into the world's capital market, they have been largely managed offshore. There is a parallel here with the banking sector. Japanese banks have learned to participate fully in the international banking scene, but only through their foreign offices. In securities business Japan has yet to develop international portfolio management skills. This reflects the traditional features of the Tokyo capital market which has been managed with two quite different aims — first to fund Japanese industry and then to fund the government deficit. But in time, Japan may have a special contribution to make to the next stage in the development of the world's financial system. The key to broadening Tokyo's skills as a manager of international funds lies in getting new talent into what is called trust business. At the moment Japanese trust banks and life assurance companies have the exclusive right to manage pension funds. The barrier between trust banking and other forms of banking is not unlike the barriers be-

Now, with the invitation of more foreign banks into the business it appears that these barriers are being broken down. The broadening of Japanese financial markets is an important victory in the internal debate that has been raging on this question in Japan.

The broadening of Japanese financial markets is an important victory in the internal debate that has been raging on this question in Japan. The broadening of Japanese financial markets is an important victory in the internal debate that has been raging on this question in Japan.

But there is one question still to consider: if the strategic decision-making takes place in Tokyo, does it matter that the actual implementation takes place in New York or London? The answer, in short, is that it matters very much. Japan is to develop an international competitive financial services industry. Much of the pressure from the Japanese administration to push Japan into further deregulation was based on the premise that the US had a comparative advantage in financial services, and that Japan did in manufacturing.

This assumption for the moment may hold true. But any comparative advantage could quickly disappear, as it has in other areas. The techniques are not so difficult to learn. It seems almost inconceivable that Japan will turn its back on the boom in services, and industry, and remain a purely manufacturing exporter. If Japan is to become an exporter of services, financial services are one obvious growth area. Much of the infrastructure is already in place. The market-makers which dominate world securities trading have their footholds. The international portfolio management specialists are waiting for business. And the Japanese securities houses are large, established institutions with an increasingly international outlook.

This article is based on a paper, *Japan's Role in the Emerging Global Securities Market*, published by the Group of Thirty, New York.

Transport workers are meeting in 'pragmatic mood' at Bournemouth. JOHN TORODE looks at the mood of the union which Ron Todd inherits after the most chaotic elections in TGWU history



WORKING BRIEF

MOSS EVANS, the retiring general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, commented at the opening of his biennial conference that it was a "very sophisticated and pragmatic mood" and he expected some pragmatic decisions this week. He will not be disappointed.

This conference is likely to be a landmark in the history of the union. It will be the first time since 1974 that the union has held a conference. The union has been in a state of flux since the election of Ron Todd as general secretary in 1983. The union has been in a state of flux since the election of Ron Todd as general secretary in 1983.

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and post-stirring ministers could have been relied upon to open old wounds. Mr Todd has now been vindicated. He has won again, polling almost 50,000 more votes than last time on a lower percentage turnout and in a union where membership has declined considerably these past twelve months. He deserves his moment of glory and the good wishes of all who questioned the system that has brought the man last time round.

In truth there was precious little to choose, politically, between Mr Todd and his rival George Wright. And the way Mr Wright handled the election crisis was not impressive.

Mr Wright has been around for decades. He knows all about the way elections are conducted in the TGWU. He made no complaints about the system before or during the first campaign. It was only after the result was declared before he started to smell something rotten on the shelves. When he finally asked for a rerun, it was under the old discredited system.

If elected, he suggested he might just try to change the system. But his decision to run again under the existing rules legitimised them. Mr Wright was part of the union establishment, not a rebel against it. The banner he finally raised was a bit tattered.

That said, Mr Todd's solid victory, albeit on a percentage turnout marginally lower than the (unconvincing) 43 per cent claimed last year, confounds both the prophets who indignantly defended TGWU custom and practice, and those who predicted a groundswell of rank and file fury when the dubious nature of those practices was finally revealed in all its glory.

The union reports a lower proportion of votes cast. But the punters know that a higher proportion of the votes were genuinely recorded by real electors, making the decision they wished.

So, paradoxically, the lower turnout can be welcomed as a sign of greater democracy. (If votes recorded and recorded in one direction, the measure of democracy, Stalin's Russia would be the model to emulate.)

But now more on a step. It is worth remembering that this election was a discipline in one direction, the measure of democracy, Stalin's Russia would be the model to emulate.)

Next time of course, unless the Prime Minister really has another bash at union legislation, will be a long way away. Mr Todd is now a new secretary for life. Because of the technicality that he holds no vote on his union's governing body, he is exempt from the legal requirement of periodic election by direct and secret ballot. In that, Brother Ron is not alone. Most union leaders have ducked out from under the King legislation.

Moreover, the TGWU intends to continue to make it as difficult as possible for members wishing to investigate potential irregularities. Under an out-of-court settlement, the union agreed, reluctant to let its members know the results of the election in their own branch. Big deal. But the full returns, branch by branch, will not be published or made available for inspection by members.

PETER LARGE meets an imported futurologist

Shaping up for the 21st century

A CANADIAN is to organise a government-sponsored research network to look at all the issues that will shape the 21st century. Britain's transition into the post-industrial 21st century. He is Professor Bill Melody, in theory, an economist of the institutionalist school, but in practice a futurist, with a telecommunications bent.

The initiative for this overdue task has come from a "wet" quango, the Social Science Research Council, now revamped as the Economic and Social Research Council with an economist (Sir Douglas Hague) at its head. Melody's two-year job is to

establish a network of up to six research centres to look at all the issues that will shape the 21st century. Britain's transition into the post-industrial 21st century. He is Professor Bill Melody, in theory, an economist of the institutionalist school, but in practice a futurist, with a telecommunications bent.

Melody's views, clash with government thinking on a number of fronts. He argues that none of the economic orthodoxies of the past can be relied on to produce the future. He thinks the transition may even take a century.

He also considers that the current obsession with technical education and training is "very short-sighted. The need, he says, is to

expand education in the broadest sense, only in that way can people be ready to rain and retain ready 10 years for the particular technical needs of the time.

But Melody does see an urgent need for change in the universities. Instead of producing the trans-disciplinary graduates that the future requires, disciplines are becoming even more specialised, he says, so that they miss most of the problems they are supposed to be tackling. He cites economists who are in a grey area in tackling the

problems of transition. He complains that government decisions are fundamentally related and often taken without regard for market realities. He regards the failure of the British Government's grand design to produce a national information network through the pull of cable TV investment as a prime example.

Cambridge Tripos

The following Tripos Examination results are published weekly. * denotes distinction.

MUSIC TRIPOS PART 1A

Class 1: J. S. Bach, *Brandenburg Concertos* and *St. Matthew Passion*; J. V. Kellie, *Violin Concertos*; J. Haydn, *Symphonies*; W. A. Mozart, *Requiem* and *Don Giovanni*; L. Beethoven, *Symphonies* and *Violin Concertos*; F. Schubert, *Symphony No. 8* and *Unfinished Symphony*; J. Brahms, *Symphonies* and *Violin Concertos*; R. Schumann, *Symphonies* and *Violin Concertos*; F. Liszt, *Symphonies* and *Violin Concertos*; J. Strauss II, *Waltzes* and *Polkas*; J. Tchaikovsky, *Symphonies* and *Violin Concertos*; S. Prokofiev, *Symphonies* and *Violin Concertos*; D. Shostakovich, *Symphonies* and *Violin Concertos*; B. Bartok, *Symphonies* and *Violin Concertos*; A. Honegger, *Symphonies* and *Violin Concertos*; G. Ligeti, *Symphonies* and *Violin Concertos*; K. Penderecki, *Symphonies* and *Violin Concertos*; J. Varèse, *Symphonies* and *Violin Concertos*; E. Debussy, *Symphonies* and *Violin Concertos*; M. Ravel, *Symphonies* and *Violin Concertos*; J. 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Shostakovich, *Symphonies* and *Violin Concertos*; B. Bartok, *Symphonies* and *Violin Concertos*; A. Honegger, *Symphonies</*

BBA bids £16m for Synterials

By Peter Rodgers, City Editor

The short and unhappy life of Synterials as an Unlisted Securities Market stock is soon to be terminated, following a £16 million bid for the hitech firm from the Yorkshire-based BBA group.

Synterials, even for those without long memories, was one of the USM's biggest and most speculative firms after it was launched by brokers James Capel as recently as December, 1983, raising £20 million but leaving seven million of the 20 million shares with the underwriters.

It made itself a niche in USM history by deciding to pay back over £10 million of capital to shareholders. Having won shareholders' approval, the plan is scheduled to go before the High Court for agreement next month, leaving a much diminished-down company based in Holland with a paper value of under £6 million.

Synterials' particular technological wonder is to apply advanced computerised techniques to the design and manufacture of complex precision moulds. Along came the BBA group, which makes rather lower tech versions of the same sort of product, for the motor industry among others, as well as conveyor belts and industrial textiles.

The Cleevecham firm, where Dr John White has since last year been hired to perform a company doctor cure, has been revitalised, seen a sharp increase in share price and is on the acquisition trail. BBA has expanded by buying Capel Industries' Don International clutch and brake linings business, and even after Synterials it expects to make one more similar sized acquisition this year, according to the finance director, Mr Ray Mitchell.

By bidding for Synterials with its own paper it is in effect combining a £10 million

rights issue — represented by the cash that the target firm has been planning to distribute to shareholders — plus a £6 million acquisition of an almost entirely Netherlands-based company which now employs 60 people.

There is a cash alternative, underwritten by merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell, worth £5.1m. A share instead of the previously promised 5.5p under the cash distribution. Shareholders with over 18 per cent of the equity have already promised not to go for the cash alternative. For the mainly institutional holders of Synterials shares, the BBA offer lets them out with a 35 per cent loss after 18 months.

Sir John Hill, the former UK Atomic Energy Authority chairman who chaired Synterials, is backing the BBA offer and plans to step down afterwards. He said, "There is no suggestion that this is an easy way out of a problem as

there wasn't a problem. We had trouble in the early days and we got out of that and put it right. It is a good company now and could operate on its own perfectly well but there is a partner that produces synergy."

Synterials made £528,000 before tax in the six months to the end of March and though it is forecasting an operating loss for the year to September, it will be more than made up by interest on the capital surplus. It recently bought a precision mould and die making firm called Ramix, which is already profitable.

With several million lost on Synterials the City has shown that it is willing to back ideas with cash — though there is growing evidence that institutions are now staying away from hitech because of the very way their fingers have been burnt over the last couple of years. Synterials shares rose 0.5p to 8.5p.



Sir John — support

Trading remains slack after flurry of cash calls

THE MARKETS

Account day passed uneventfully in stock markets yesterday. The mood was also helped by two optimistic economic surveys from the CBI and the London Business School predicting lower inflation, but higher growth, and a 24-point "technical" rally on Wall Street last Friday.

However, business turnover levels remained pitifully low, with institutional funds still tied up in a large recent welter of new issues and company cash calls. Most sectors showed modest rises in the first hour of trading, but it was soon evident that the "big boys" were reluctant, leaving prices to drift aimlessly without a decisive trend.

Food shares were cheered by the good reception to the Christian Salvesen issue, which was six times oversubscribed. The allotments favour the small investor and dealers are anticipating a premium of 10p to 15p when dealings start next Monday.

High-tech stocks received another shock when Aeron Computers requested the Stock Exchange to suspend their shares (at 11p) due to a "significant deterioration in the financial position since the time of the rights issue."

Although some computer companies took another knock, electricals generally were supported. Dealers are hoping for profits of between £128 million and £135 million, against £119 million for the same period the previous year.

The tragedy of the Air India plane disaster weighed heavily on insurances, where "lives" were particularly vulnerable to profit-taking. Losses to 18p occurred but last week's new issue Abbey Life weathered the storm to close only 2p lower at 228p, after 231p in early trading.

Oils perked up on last week's news that BP was making heavy purchases to cover its crude needs during the summer. Gains stretched to 10p, additionally helped by talk of an imminent seminar to be held by Shell in the US.

Leading industrialists managed to recoup 2p to 3p. British Aerospace rebounded 13p to 361p in recognition of the P11 fighter contract, but Westland remained in the doldrums after adverse comment, down 8p.

Gilt barely stirred from their pre-weekend levels. Golds rose 5c to \$341.00.

Helpo sale hopes put 5p on Imperial Group at 192p, and other leaders to rise in a band of 2p to 5p included ICI at 736p, P&O at 363p, and Hawker at 421p. Oils took a turn for the better with Lasso 10p up at 258p on the Queen'sland oil find. BP improved 10p to 539p.

Life companies were in

COMPANY BRIEFING

Voilex reveals rapid growth

A year of rapid growth at Voilex Group (the old Ward & Goldstone) has seen the boring parts and plus some interesting bits took profits up 43 per cent to £4.1 million, and Mr Peter Frost, chairman of the electrical controls and wiring group is looking for a further good result this year.



Peter Frost

It would be unreasonable to expect another 100 per cent hike in the growth rate this year but something like £5.2 million of profits looks possible for the group as it is although a takeover could be fixed up before the year end.

The board is currently talking to a quoted company half its size which might fit well but as managing director John Williams says the group is always being approached by someone, but the talks have never reached the money stage. He feels the group could manage a £5 to £10 million purchase in cash or shares and may have something to announce "within the year."

Certainly the balance sheet is looking stronger with gearing down from 54 per cent to 32 per cent with the asset base improved by the switch of £2 million from a bank overdraft to medium term loans and in the overdraft of £1.5 million.

The group's shares climbed 13p yesterday to 173p on the results.

The group's one-time mainstay, car wiring systems, now accounts for about one third of sales with the accessories division making up another third. This division "continued to make progress towards achieving a satisfactory return" particularly in the second half.

The moulded plug division Pencon did well and should be lifted this year by orders from IBM and Bosch. The Raydex division is hanging fire until the cable revolution arrives — something the group regards as a potential bonus but nothing to count upon.

The dividend is up from 5p to 7.5p where it is more than twice covered.

ARTHUR BELL shares fell 16p to 235p each on the stock market yesterday on concern that Guinness's bid for the Scotch whisky distiller may be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

With Guinness shares under £250, the bid for 10 shares swap offer values Bell shares at just under 235p.

Good progress was made last year by the Dundee-based pipe and valve distributor, Brown & Tawse. Sales went up 43 per cent to £91.1 million and pre-tax profits by 66 per cent to £5.3 million.

This, plus the "favourable

Stonehill climbing

STONEHILL HOLDINGS, the Stateroom and Beautyfurnish manufacturers, has continued to make a strong recovery from the depths plumbed during the worst of the industry's recession three years ago.

Latest figures from the north London-based group show pre-tax profits rose from £386,000 to £1.04 million during the year to end March on turnover increased from £16.07 million to £18.61 million. Stonehill shares rose 2p to 106p each.

The result marks the third successive year of recovery for Stonehill but still leaves

the group well short of the sort of profits being earned before recession began to bite. In 1980 Stonehill made a record surplus of £2.05 million on turnover of almost £21.2 million.

The chairman, Mr Philip Steinberg, is making no forecast for the current trading period. But the group is underlining the improvement in its fortunes by making a further restoration in the dividend. Total payment for the year is doubled from 3p to 6p a share. In 1981 the group paid out 8.5p but poor results forced it to pay only 2p in each of the following two years.

prospects for the current year," prompted the board and the chairman, Mr Douglas Rae, to raise the dividend from 4.8 to 6.5.

Mr Rae says that the two acquisitions made in March, C. B. Parkes and Brooks & Walker, achieved "an encouraging first-year contribution," with combined sales of £23 million and operating profits of £1.58 million — a "very significant improvement over last year in both cases."

Elsewhere, the prices of steel and tube products have been rising while the volume of sales has also gone up. The group continues to invest in new and improved equipment in order to maintain and develop a wide range of processing facilities for customers.

The group is also looking for opportunities for further expansion. Two other small acquisitions were made during the year. Morris Warden, a valve distributor in Scotland, and C. W. Macneil, a steel distributor. Both of them have fitted in well.

Very recently, the group has acquired Target Industrial, which distributes industrial hoses and fittings, as part of the board's plan to grow in

In short...

THERMAL SCIENTIFIC more than doubled its profits to £1 million in the year to March on sales up 62 per cent to £7.6 million with all group companies making good progress. Further organic growth is seen with product development and better market penetration, while further acquisitions are planned.

MIDLAND MARTS says that talks that might have led to a bid have fallen through — the news saw the group's shares fall 17p to 36p. The group meanwhile reports a slight rise in profits from £522,000 to £539,000.

BET has completed the sale of its Piccadilly head office building for £18.5 million to the Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society. It will reoccupy the premises after a year on a leasehold basis.

MEGITT HOLDINGS says that talks are at an advanced stage with Negretti Holdings, an unlisted maker of instruments for the defence industry. Meanwhile the Megitt group's shares were suspended at 101p.

FASHION and General Investment raised its profits from £225,000 to £371,000 in the year to March 31 taking the shares up 15p to 378p on the news. The dividend is hoisted from 9.4p to 15.5p.

JAMES CROPPER's profits dropped from £1.3 million to £783,000 in the year to March as the price of pulp rose steeply in the space of four months squeezing margins. Better results are looked for next year.

NASH INDUSTRIES turned a profit of £238,000 into a loss of £187,000 in the half year to March. There is no interim

Salvesen popular

The Christian Salvesen offer for sale was nearly seven per cent oversubscribed, Kleinwort Benson says that the offer of 57.1 million shares at 115p attracted applications for 578.3 million shares from 73,000 individuals.

The shares of the Edinburgh-based food distributor will be allocated on the following basis: applications for between 500 and 1,500 shares will go into a ballot for 500 shares; those for between 2,000 and 4,500 shares will receive 500 shares; while more than 5,000 shares will be 10 per cent subject to a maximum of 800,000 shares.

Edited by Tony May

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

British Funds		131pc 1993		1114	131pc 1994	1114	131pc 1995	1114	131pc 1996	1114	131pc 1997	1114	131pc 1998	1114	131pc 1999	1114	131pc 2000	1114	131pc 2001	1114	131pc 2002	1114	131pc 2003	1114	131pc 2004	1114	131pc 2005	1114	131pc 2006	1114	131pc 2007	1114	131pc 2008	1114	131pc 2009	1114	131pc 2010	1114	131pc 2011	1114	131pc 2012	1114	131pc 2013	1114	131pc 2014	1114	131pc 2015	1114	131pc 2016	1114	131pc 2017	1114	131pc 2018	1114	131pc 2019	1114	131pc 2020	1114	131pc 2021	1114	131pc 2022	1114	131pc 2023	1114	131pc 2024	1114	131pc 2025	1114	131pc 2026	1114	131pc 2027	1114	131pc 2028	1114	131pc 2029	1114	131pc 2030	1114	131pc 2031	1114	131pc 2032	1114	131pc 2033	1114	131pc 2034	1114	131pc 2035	1114	131pc 2036	1114	131pc 2037	1114	131pc 2038	1114	131pc 2039	1114	131pc 2040	1114	131pc 2041	1114	131pc 2042	1114	131pc 2043	1114	131pc 2044	1114	131pc 2045	1114	131pc 2046	1114	131pc 2047	1114	131pc 2048	1114	131pc 2049	1114	131pc 2050	1114	131pc 2051	1114	131pc 2052	1114	131pc 2053	1114	131pc 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After re-signing with McCarthy for an undisclosed sum at a London hotel, Christie said the rival offer would have guaranteed him over £50,000 sign-on money and £25,000 for each of the next two seasons, plus purse money.

An angry McCarthy condemned the offer as unethical. "We were forced to act early because of this rival offer," he said. "I consider it to be totally unreasonable and unethical as the lad still has five months of his present contract

"They happen before I know what's happening," he says. "I'm just a witness to a bit of trouble." He drops to the ground over misseeds and chips, laughs out loud at four putt greens and has raised eyebrows at the hole-in-one. "It is all immensely entertaining, and providing the timing is right, not only harmless but surely good for professional golfers."

Parkin's performances are not confined to the golf course. Jane James, wife of Mark, got into right-wing politics when she was asked by Parkin the time, he would shoot out his wrist, gaze intently at it, and declaim for no reason other than it was the time. "Hey, Gosh, it's ten past ten."

Similarly, I once asked him how far he thought he could go in golf. He replied: "I just know I will win the Open Championship." Then, as if to

[illegible]

David Irvine

Big cover-up on day one

WIMBLEDON



It was a Shakespearean Wimbledon yesterday. Much Ado About Nothing. Or, for the pedantic, Very Little About Anything Much. Technically, it did not qualify as the third opening day to be completely washed out in 99 years of the Championships, but for most of the 30,290 who patiently waited for hour after hour — and that was just 2,000 below last year's record — their highly-priced (and in some cases, highly-priced) tickets were not worth the paper they were printed on.

Nineteen surprisingly eventful minutes' play did take place on the Centre Court between 6.31 and 6.50 pm. At which point John McEnroe, having shared the first six games with the Australian Peter McNamara, persuaded the referee that the surface was not treacherous to continue. "It's not like we have to play today, is it?" Alan Mills agreed.

Considering the day's frustrations and the cost of filling in time, some strawberries were changing hands at 22p each — the booing that accompanied the players' departure might have struck them as unfair but was certainly understandable. Some in the standing area had queued overnight.

Apart from Court 1, which offered a much firmer foothold for Ivan Lendl and Mel Purcell, the other 18 competition courts were doomed long before the show-court covers were lifted. Today's forecast suggests much the same weather for Ladies' Day.

According to custom, the order-of-play committee decreed that McEnroe and McNamara must be patient today and wait until Martina Navratilova, the defending champion, has played Lisa Bonder before they can resume hostilities. On Court 1 the programme opens with Britain's Amanda Brown facing the 15-year-old Argentine, Gabriela Sabatini, who is seeded 15th.

Though it will be dangerous to read too much into McEnroe's fleeting appearance, it should be noted that McNamara won almost as many games off him as Jimmy Connors did on the champion's last appearance in the 1984 final. In one respect McNamara out-did Connors, capturing the world's No. 1's serve to love in the opening game.

Despite lowering clouds and a steady drizzle, encouraging sounds emanated all day from the chief executive, Chris Gorringe's office, usually quoted

ing the London Weather Centre as his source. But it was not until 5.33 pm that the tent protecting the Centre Court was lowered. Seven minutes later the ground crew began to lift the covers but were told to delay the countdown.

At 5.48 pm the court was seen for the first time and when the players finally appeared they received a warm applause as the groundstaff.

Almost immediately, when play started, they began sliding into their shots as if on clay. Three tremendous service returns helped McNamara to take the lead but, at 1.3, McEnroe began to fire in some unplayable deliveries, going on to break McNamara in the sixth game.

It was at that point that the stoppage came. For McNamara, who suffered a dreadful knee injury in 1983 — it kept him out of the game until last November — the end could not have come soon enough. For him it must have been a particularly worrying experience.

It was the Australian's first appearance at the Championships in three years. In 1982 he had been seeded eighth but his fall at Rotterdam — he was told he would never play again — has left him with a handicap that he may have great difficulty overcoming at 30. In avoiding him a wild card, however, Wimbledon had rightly acknowledged one of the game's finest entertainers and, as he proved last night, he is still capable of putting up a fight.

Being still in the middle of his match McNamara, who has kept close counsel in the run-up to this year's tournament, was able to decline an interview, with the committee's approval. Which left the Fleet Street newshounds struggling for someone with whom they could discuss the day's brief events. In the end most turned to Miss Gayle Burt, a reporter with an American magazine, who was almost struck by a small piece of falling masonry when lightning struck the press centre.

Miss Burns was highly delighted not just at avoiding disaster but at the fact that she could collect the stonework, about the size of a fist, as a permanent souvenir of her first visit to the All England Club.

Meanwhile, as spectators continued to find shelter where possible, the French champion practised at an indoor centre with the former British Davis Cup coach Roger Becker and said that she thought that, by tomorrow, she should be ready. "I feel better every day and I think I can play tomorrow," she said. "I think I will have more time than she bargained for."

Monique Berlioux, the deposed director of the International Olympic Committee, is to become personal assistant to Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, with special responsibility for the French capital's bid to stage the Olympic Games in 1992.

Her move to Paris, her home city, was forecast but such a swift transfer was not expected. Chirac is thought to see Berlioux's role as wider than just that encompassing the Olympic movement. He has brought her into his team for her international knowledge and experience, to be used for his French presidential ambitions.

Berlioux, before joining the IOC in 1982, worked for the French Ministry of Sport.

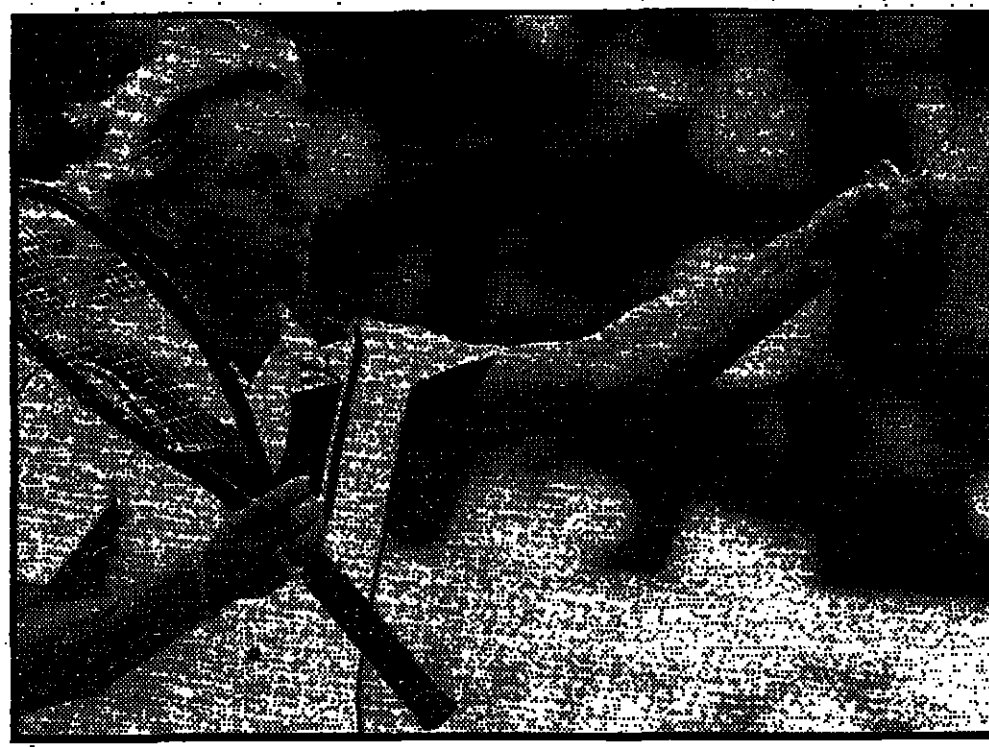
In Olympic terms Paris now has the services of the person who knows more about the Olympic movement, and particularly the IOC, than anyone. She is, however, bound by her contract of confidentiality with the IOC not to disclose any of its secrets. That, though, would probably not prevent her telling Paris how to persuade the IOC to choose Paris for a French Games when they consider the matter in October next year.

John Rodda

SPORT IN BRIEF

CYCLING: Australia, keen to lure home its own top riders and draw overseas competitors away from Europe, is to stage the richest track series in the world next year with a 100,000 World Series starting in Sydney on January 18 and ending in Brisbane on March 22. Cyclists contracted for the series include Nelson Vails of the United States, individual sprint silver medalist at the Los Angeles Olympics, West Germany's Freddy Schmidtke, Germany's time trial and 1,000 metres time trial, and Britain's Shane Wallace, a silver medalist at the Brisbane Commonwealth Games.

The Olympic speed-skating gold medalist, Eric Heiden, broke from a pack of five cyclists in the last few yards to win the inaugural United States professional championship and a \$20,000 first prize. Heiden finished the 156-mile race in 6 hr 26.39 min.



THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASSES... time for Martina Navratilova to reflect

Why Martina's name means much more than a game

Frank Keating opens the pages on the public image and private drama of being Martina Navratilova

EVERY YEAR the umpires get a little better at it, though one or two are sure to make a complete hash of getting their vowels round. "Advantage Miss Navratilova!" A year or so back, I recall, one high-chaired splutterer threw in the towel. With a relieved smile, he announced "Miss Martina."

Since settling in the West, it must be as many million times as she has dollars that she has patiently explained where the emphasis lies. "It's on the two final A's as in Nav-RAT-lee-ov-VAH."

English speakers mangle it most, though she is quite fond of the Italian emphasis on the "N" and the "V" — it makes her sound rather like a Roman countess, she thinks.

Actually, it might have been easier: till she was 10 her surname was Subertova, daughter of her late father Mr Subert. After her mother remarried, to Mirko Navratil, the little girl changed her name.

We should have got the name right for it is now 11 years that she has graced the All-England Championships. Graced indeed, and with an intensity and completeness that has increased by the year. No disrespect to opponents, but on the two occasions Martina has failed to win the singles title since 1978, she is inclined to put it down in retrospect to an aberration on her part.

I did not realise it till I looked up a sepiat cutting yesterday that I saw her first match at Wimbledon, 11 years ago this afternoon. By chance she was drawn against England's old-time heroine, Christine Truman, who was by then playing by

memory. The plump and bouncy Czech teenager won those early days of the women's movement, when any innocent descriptive reference was considered disparaging and a whole corps took up the pen to attack my reference to "a chirpy, chunky Czech chick." ... a tubby woman with a touch of a left-handed service.

Ever since, it seems, Martina has been expected to carry the banners for the strident sisterly movement which has increasingly found ladies' tennis to be, one must say, a gloriously good shop-window.

The now-nationalised American, one fancies, does not even want to be in the same league as group leader and feminists' totem as the courageous, and much-hissed Billie Jean King.

For instance, yesterday Miss Navratilova published an autobiography called simply *Being Myself*. Her co-author is the accomplished New York columnist George Vecsey and as these books go it is a riveting, revealing but not very rollicking read.

For almost unnecessary, some of its soul-bearing honesty — a thoughtfully with none of the accompanying coy muzz that the same publishers, Rupert Murdoch's Collins, are inflicting on readers of the Sunday Times with the serialisation of the *Livids* book.

There is, as is the nature of such revelations, not much space left for the actual cockpit dramas. For instance, she reduced her compelling 1983 Wimbledon all-victory to: "Andrea won a few games in the second set, but I finally ended the match in 55 minutes by 6-0, 6-3." But she prescribes that with a blow-by-blow account of what her mother's cooking, go tramping through the woods...

Meanwhile, starting again this fortnight the one-and-only champion once more prepares to meet the remarkable Mrs Lloyd's challenge. Miss Navratilova does not relent either. But they still get the pronunciation wrong.



Strapped up and slipping: McNamara yesterday. Picture by Frank Martin

John Rodda at the Ulster Games in Belfast

McDermott's UK best

ATHLETICS

Kirsty McDermott, a 22-year-old Welsh girl living at Whitley Bay, last night achieved her long-awaited breakthrough for British women at 800 metres. Running in the Dale Farm Ulster Games on the Mary Peters track in Belfast, she smashed the British record with a time of 1 min 57.42 sec. The previous best, 1 min 59.08 sec, was set by Christina Boxer six years ago.

Zola Budd suffered her first defeat in Britain when she was beaten over 3,000 metres by an additional runner to the field, Darlene Beckford of the US. In a slow race Susan Tooby and Miss Budd shared the front running, but in the last couple of laps the American girl easily went away from her to win just outside 5 min. 58 sec.

Miss McDermott, who made her first impact on the sport when she won the Commonwealth Games 800 metres at Brisbane in 1982, lowered her

personal best by nearly three seconds. She owes this outstanding performance to the presence of the world record holder and champion, Jarmila Kratochvilova, whose pace and strength drew her into a new realm of running. The Czech girl took a grip on the race at the outset, whistling through the first 200 metres in 28.2 sec.

Miss McDermott tagged on behind and was right in touch as they passed the bell in 57.44 sec, a pace that looked sure of for the British runner. At least, one thought, she might hang on into the back straight and hopefully dip under that barrier of two minutes which so constantly seems to elude British girls.

After 600 metres there was no sign of her losing her positive rhythm and she was, but two strides down on the champion. Then as they turned for home the gap, unbelievably, began to shrink and the rain-soaked crowd were on their feet as Miss McDermott drew, momentarily, alongside her great rival.

She felt me coming, responded, and I just couldn't stop tightening up," said an astonished McDermott within a few minutes of finishing a close second. "I knew that I had a very fast race in me three weeks ago when I ran two minutes 3.7 seconds, solo, in the Welsh Championships."

Yesterday's play

Men's Singles

J. P. McEnroe (US)

First Round
(US) 6-7, 7-5, 7-6 (5) J. P. McEnroe (US) 3-5 (unlucky)

Centre court today

WIMBLEDON REMAINS ON FULL alert against the possibility of forged tickets even though none showed up on the opening day. Security officers and Wimbledon's authorities will meet tomorrow to update their plans because they fear the danger of forgeries will increase as the tournament progresses.

Golf, motor racing and boxing page 25

CRICKET

Henry Blofeld at Southampton

Tourists tumble to James

AN EXTRAORDINARY spell by Kevin James, who took six for 23 in 11 overs bowling medium fast left-arm over the wicket, was principally responsible for dismissing the Australians for 78 at Southampton in reply to Hampshire's 231. It was the tourists' lowest-ever score against Hampshire; they managed 87 back in 1907.

Yesterday the Australians lost their eighth wicket at 43 when they still needed 29 more to save the follow-on. But Wayne Phillips returned from hospital, where he had been having a precautionary X-ray on his right hand, in the nick of time. Going in last, he saved the follow-on with an off-drive for six off 11 balls before being bowled next ball when Hampshire's lead was 145.

James, who is 24, came to Hampshire from Middlesex during the close season and has been a near-regular member of the Hampshire side this year, although it was ironic that he only took the new ball yesterday because Andrew was hit on the arm by McDermott at the end of the Hampshire innings, was forced to retire and was unable to bowl later on.

After all the recent rain the pitch was damp and the ball moved about a good deal off the seam, yet probably the main reason for this remarkable collapse was that the Australians did not really apply themselves to their batting. It is never easy for players to summon up maximum effort in a game so badly affected by rain, even when a crucial Test match is only four days away.

James, who is tall and fair-haired has a ranging 15-pace run-up and a nice lively action without being especially fast. He found the con-



KEVIN JAMES: Six for 22

ditions suited him probably better than they would have suited a genuine fast bowler; he pitched the ball up and allowed the pitch to do the rest.

When the Australians began their innings after tea, rain having already lengthened the lunch interval by almost two hours after Parks and Hardy had seen to it that Hampshire passed 200, they were soon in trouble. Wood was yorked in the third over by Connor and in the fourth Ritchie played half-forward to James and departed lbw.

The score was 18 when Wessell crossed his stumps and pushed at James with his bat away from his body and played the ball into his wicket. Later in the same over Boon played forward and was lbw, a decision he, like Ritchie, did not appear happy with.

Border was fifth out at 28 when he glanced at James and was splendidly caught behind by Parks, diving down the legside. Lawson was the next to go, driving at James and being brilliantly caught one-handed by Cowley as he dived to his right at mid-off.

The score became 42 for seven when McDermott drove wildly at Connor and was bowled, and 43 for eight when Holland followed one from James and was caught in the gully. James had taken six for 16 in his first nine overs and the only blunder on his bowling was a total of eight no-balls.

The Australians still needed 12 to save the follow-on when Bennett cut Maru to Nicholas, who held a juggling catch at slip. This brought in Phillips, who managed to avert the follow-on before being comprehensively bowled by Maru.

Gloucestershire, the championship leaders, and Sussex were washed out for a second day and will try again today in a one-day game worth 12 points.

Tony Gray achieved his best figures for Surrey with five Somerset wickets for 69 at the Oval yesterday.

Men
100m — L. D. Cook (US) 10.30; 2. F. Jones (Ghana) 10.40; 3. R. Deshaies (Togo) 10.50; 4. D. Taylor (Ghana) 10.55; 5. J. D. Smith (US) 11.00; 6. J. D. Smith (US) 11.05; 7. J. D. Smith (US) 11.10; 8. J. D. Smith (US) 11.15; 9. J. D. Smith (US) 11.20; 10. J. D. Smith (US) 11.25; 11. J. D. Smith (US) 11.30; 12. J. D. Smith (US) 11.35; 13. J. D. Smith (US) 11.40; 14. J. D. Smith (US) 11.45; 15. J. D. Smith (US) 11.50; 16. J. D. Smith (US) 11.55; 17. J. D. Smith (US) 12.00; 18. J. D. Smith (US) 12.05; 19. J. D. Smith (US) 12.10; 20. J. D. Smith (US) 12.15; 21. J. D. Smith (US) 12.20; 22. J. D. Smith (US) 12.25; 23. J. D. Smith (US) 12.30; 24. J. D. Smith (US) 12.35; 25. J. D. Smith (US) 12.40; 26. J. D. Smith (US) 12.45; 27. J. D. Smith (US) 12.50; 28. J. D. Smith (US) 12.55; 29. J. D. Smith (US) 13.00; 30. J. D. Smith (US) 13.05; 31. J. D. Smith (US) 13.10; 32. J. D. Smith (US) 13.15; 33. J. D. Smith (US) 13.20; 34. J. D. Smith (US) 13.25; 35. J. D. Smith (US) 13.30; 36. J. D. 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9 9 News: Tuesday Oct. 10
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10 9 News: From our own correspondents

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

